Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 194. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH R.A.S. SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about		Steamers.	Tons.	
22nd	September	Merkara*	8235	
27th	,,	Malta	6044	
4th	October	Karmala	8983	
11th	,,	K.F. August†	..	Transport

*On account of the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" conveying Troops, there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.	
29th	Sept.	Plassy	7846	To Australia
8th	Oct	Dunera	5414	To China
27th	,,	Morea	10595	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.		Steamers.	
16th	Sept.	Lighting	Karachi and P. Gulf
18th	,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct 2-30 p.m.
25th	,,	Taroba	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4734	6th Sept.	17th Sept.
Tokumi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	19th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Chioku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.
Hwah Wu ..	G. Khan	4249	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,006.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept	20th Sept.	Japan.
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	9th Sept.	21st Sept.	,,
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct.	,,

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Wias Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against apprved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
6, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah.
Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	3	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
With which are incorporated
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital	£3,850,000
With Power to increase to ...	£4,900,000
Capital and Reserve	£3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 320 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
T. KIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SAFETY RAZOR.
SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with six "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5 (five) only, "Gillet" blades price Rs. 2-8 a dozen. (Postage extra), direct from the importers.
THE INTERNATIONAL STORES.
255, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the pecial security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
DIRECTORS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Sooijee & Co.),
Laiji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.). (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
fail to try the "Railway" Hotel
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES
HIGHLY DURABLE
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

MEHTA & COMPANY
(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED
for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!
Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."
INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.
Refer to any Bank
25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1285.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES
When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.
We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
207 Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone No. 1800.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner
Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street
out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mukati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 215, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
A perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CAUTION
to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large. British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.
Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. CANAUD & CO., Gl: Suppliers and Commission Agents, Srinagar, beg to inform the public that they undertake to supply the following manufactures of Kashmir, to suit every pocket. Shawls, Singhawls, dhusses, Fards, Pashmina, Mufflers, Silk Houses, Silk Saris with embroidery Patti Khudrang, Hats, Furs, Irish Tweeds, Lois, Check Patloos, Gabbhas, Namdas, Carpets, Silverware, Wood Carving, Paper Machie and all other articles of Kashmir manufacture. Samples of Patloos sent on receipt of two annas stamps. 4604

BURROWS AND WELCME Pattern all glass, 1 C.C. Hypodermic Syringe in three parts with four needles, in nickel case. Post free Rs. 2-8. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, Bombay.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS—We have just unpacked a consignment of Rebuilt Remingtons No. 10, and Oliver No. 9. Superior in appearance. Mechanically perfect. Lowest prices. Call or write immediately. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO., 9, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

IT'S a simple matter to keep your letters and copies up to the mark. Our Typewriter Ribbons, in all colours for all machines, give your letters the bright businesslike appearance that men admire. Our Carbon Papers make copies as clear and easy to read as Originals. A trial order will show you what life can be put into letters and Carbon copies. Repairs of Typewriters, a Speciality. Prompt attention to mofussil orders. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort.

SAVE YOUR GOODS and BUILDINGS from white-ants and leakage with our special preparations. Write for particulars, sent post-free. PITALE & Co., Manufacturers and Commission Agents, 250, Princess Street, Next to Police Station, Bombay 2. 4469

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DYER for a large Mofussil Mill. Apply stating qualifications, experience, age, caste and lowest salary expected to Box No. 136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4701

WANTED—A smart TYPIST and a FIRE INSURANCE CLERK. Apply stating qualifications and salary, to Box No. 120, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4635

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER, who can take entire charge of a Confectionery and Catering business in United Provinces. Please state previous experience and salary wanted to BALAPERSHAD & SONS, Ltd., Lucknow. 4601

WANTED—A qualified DRAFTSMAN, accustomed to preparing tracings of architectural buildings. Salary Rs. 50 to start with. Good prospects for a capable man. Apply to Box No. 135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4689

WANTED.—LL.B's., High Court PLEADERS, GRADUATES, as ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERKS, and also TYPISTS for a Solicitors' Firm. Only experienced need apply to Box No. 140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4717

WANTED.—Ten suitable young ENROPEANS for service in the Forest Department, temporarily for two years. Maximum pay Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials between 28th September and 2nd October, 1919, to the CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Bombay Presidency, at Poona. 4643

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced DYER of Textile Goods. Apply Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4675

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER. Apply stating experience to Box No. 142, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4720

WANTED—Experienced SALESMAN or BROKER for Iron and Metal goods. Apply Box No. 127, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4676

WANTED.—A CORRESPONDENT CLERK, strong in English with knowledge of Typewriting Apply Box No. 121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4640

WANTED.—An INTELLIVENT CLERK, knowing English and Gujrati, having experience of book-keeping and account, work. Write stating salary to Box No. 137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4705

WANTED.—A Boy to work for an invalid, one hour morning, State particulars of age, school, salary, etc., with stamped addressed cover to Box No. 141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4718

AN experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, must be able to keep files neatly. Only a man with experience need apply to:—NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 4712

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNERSHIP in a respectable English concern. Offers solicited. Apply to Box No. 113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4615

A well experienced Cotton Broker, knowing jobbing work, wants to join as a partner or wish to have a Capitalist, who can invest a Lakh of Rupees to open a Brokerage Department. Apply Box No. 128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4677

WANTED.

WANTED.—Whole FLOOR or one or two large well-ventilated ROOMS within five minutes' walk from Grant Road Station. Apply Box No. 138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4706

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SHARES of Indian Mercantile Insurance Co. State price and numbers of shares. Apply Box No. 131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4682

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—AGENTS for Bombay and all other Presidency towns for the sale of High and Cheap class of Cigarettes. Educated people with influence only need apply to Box No. 139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4711

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two seater CALCOTT CAR, dicky seat, electric lights, excellent condition and quite complete. Price moderate. Real Bargain. Apply Box No. 129, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4679

HINDOUSTANI-FRANCAISE GRAMMAIRE by R. P. Lawrent MacCarthy can be had from Messrs. FERNS & Co., Byculla Bridge, Bombay. Rs. 1/4. V. P. charges extra. 4447

FOR SALE.—Two Secondhand WARPING FRAMES with Creels as good as new. Apply Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4612

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SUPSR-ROYAL CYLINDER MACHINE by Harrild and Sons. GUJARATI TYPE FOUNDRY, Girgaum, Bombay. 4641

FOR SALE—One SUN BEAM CAR, 1913 Model, recently painted, New Covers, Tubes, in perfect running order. Rare opportunity for Taxi Owners. Apply Box No. 130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4681

FOR SALE.—VASANJI HOUSE at Nepean Sea Road, opposite Bomanji Cashinath—about 6500 sq. yards with a Spacious Bungalow with a well and big garden—Title Marketable; only written offers will be entertained by VASANJI CURRAMSEY, opposite Girgaum Post Office, Bombay. 4650

EXPANDED METAL—For all purposes, including reinforcing, making partitions and as a guard against thieves and broken windows. To be had in various sizes and mesh. Apply to W. H. BRADY and Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4685

COMPARISONS are odious, but it is to your own benefit to see that you do not pay more than you OUGHT to. We stock the Best Stationery and sell at the lowest prices. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

SKETCHING is a pleasing pastime—Provided you have the right materials and instruments. Last week we received a fresh consignment of drawing pencils, crayons, papers, colours, etc. We invite inspection. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	125
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S. and Tab.	175
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	.....
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	.....

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET;

TO LET—A very desirable PROPERTY on Tardeo Road, opposite Adamji Pirbhai Mill, consisting of an upper-storied bungalow and of about 6,000 square yards of vacant land for a factory or for any industrial purpose. For rent, etc., apply to TULSHIDAS MOORARJI, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4557

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Official Authorisation has arrived

THE

NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING & HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED

with

Authorized Capital Rs. 50,00,000 and issued Capital of Rs. 35,00,000 divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 50 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on application; Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 per share, payable at intervals of not less than three months after allotment or previous call.

Some prominent and wealthy gentlemen *having been in the Mill Industry for years* have very willingly joined as *Directors* in this proposed concern.

The unprecedented demand of private applications for shares, will render the promoters unable to keep applications open much longer.

Investors therefore to kindly do not hesitate in securing their needs and thus to save themselves from disappointment as has recently been observed in case of other investments.

Application forms can be obtained from and presented to the Bankers, The Central Bank of India, Ltd., also from the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., with deposit money, or from and to—

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Promoters of abovenamed Mill.

New Share Bazaar Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS TO MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES TO COME INTO FORCE ON AND FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1919.

NEW RESTAURANT CAR TRAINS.

NO. 27 down and 30 up, third class express trains running between Bombay and Delhi, will be cancelled, and in their place new Restaurant Car trains, carrying all classes of passengers, will run between Bombay and Delhi, to the following timings:

27 DOWN.

		H.	M.
Bombay	Dep.	22	0
Jhansi	Arr.	22	15
	Dep.	22	45
Delhi	Arr.	8	0

30 UP.

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	21	20
Jhansi	Arr.	5	45
	Dep.	6	10
Bombay	Arr.	7	15

Between Jhansi and Lucknow express trains will run to connect with the Bombay-Delhi Restaurant Car Expresses at Jhansi. To these trains will be attached through composite 1st and 2nd class carriages which will run daily between Lucknow and Bombay. The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Jhansi	Dep.	24	0
Cawnpur O. & R.	Arr.	5	40
	Dep.	6	15
Lucknow	Arr.	7	50

		H.	M.
Lucknow	Dep.	21	40
Cawnpore O. & R.	Arr.	23	15
	Dep.	23	50
Jhansi	Arr.	5	20

2. As a consequence of the cancellation of the third class express, a new through service will be inaugurated between Bhusaval and Allahabad with close connections with the passenger services to and from Nagpur at Bhusaval. The timings of the Bhusaval-Allahabad trains will be as follows:—

		H.	M.
Bhusaval	Dep.	18	5
Itarsi	Arr.	2	55
	Dep.	3	45
Jubbulpore	Arr.	10	45
	Dep.	11	15
Allahabad	Arr.	21	40

		H.	M.
Allahabad	Dep.	8	55
Jubbulpore	Arr.	18	55
	Dep.	19	20
Itarsi	Arr.	2	50
	Dep.	3	45
Bhusaval	Arr.	14	5

3. The up Punjab Mail Train has been timed to leave Delhi 30 mts. later and to arrive Bombay correspondingly later in order to secure greater punctuality.

4. Passengers should note that there are no restrictions on bookings from Victoria Terminus to stations beyond Delhi and in the Punjab except those imposed by the North Western Railway and other Railways as a consequence of military operations.

5. Other slight alterations have been made in the timings of existing trains, particulars of which may be obtained from the sheet time table exhibited at stations, or on reference to Station Masters, or the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER.
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1919. 4311

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

WEEKLY HOMEWARD EXPRESS WITH MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY. (BALLARD PIER).

IN conjunction with the Weekly Homeward Mail Steamer a Weekly Postal Express Train carrying a limited number of First Class Passengers has been arranged leaving Howrah on Thursdays and arriving Bombay on Saturdays, but this is subject to alterations and will be determined by the actual date on which the Steamer sails.

2. The timings over this system will be as under:—

Howrah	Dep.	18-0
Jubbulpore	Arr.	13-36
	Dep.	13-56
Narsinghpur	Dep.	15-30
Gadarwada	Dep.	16-38
Solagpur	Dep.	18-3
Itarsi	Dep.	19-15
Harda	Dep.	20-35
Khandwa	Dep.	22-33
Bhusaval	Dep.	0-26
Chalisgaon	Dep.	2-33
Manmad	Dep.	4-12
Nasik	Dep.	5-18
Igatpuri	Dep.	6-20
Kasara	Dep.	7-8
Kalyan	Dep.	8-25
Ballard Pier	Arr.	10-0

3. Passengers from stations between Jubbulpore and Bombay, desiring to travel by this train should make application to the Station Master, Jubbulpore, at least 42 hours before the due departure of the train from Jubbulpore. The Station Master, Jubbulpore, will allot seats if available strictly in accordance with priority of application.

4. The luggage of Passengers by this train should be labelled for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5. A Restaurant Car will be provided throughout the journey.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 8th September, 1919. 4515

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 10 hours in connection with the weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturday.

The Timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	10	0
Muttra Junction	,,	12	20
Bayana	,,	13	41
Kotah Junction	,,	17	48
Ratlam	,,	22	14
Baroda	,,	2	42
Bombay (Alexandra Dock, Ballard Pier Station)	Arr.	11	0

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.

Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains.

No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 6-50 hours Thursday.

No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-35 hours Thursday.

No. 24 Down leaving Kalka at 0-45 hours Friday.

A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.

The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the Station Superintendent, Delhi only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.

Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 23rd August, 1919. 2915

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 80 per whole share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 20 per quarter share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the quarter ended 30th June, 1919, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1919. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 17th September, to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD., AGENTS,
By Their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 4th September, 1919. 4467

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

AS all letters of allotment have now been posted to allottees, will those applicants who applied for Shares and have not been allotted any, kindly present their Banker's receipts for application money, at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11-0 a.m., to 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. daily when the amount will be refunded.

W. H. BRADY & COMPANY, LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
4637 Managing Agents.

NOTICE

PARTIES desiring to take on demise buildings or portions of buildings to be erected on vacant plots adjoining the P. & O. Office at Ballard Pier are invited to make their offers in writing to the undersigned, stating the period of the demise, the portions of the premises required and the rent for the portions.

The internal arrangements of the buildings to be constructed will be made by the owners according to the requirements of the tenants whose offers may be accepted.

Plans of the proposed buildings may be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
C/o The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
4510

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.

PUBLIC are hereby informed that goods will be accepted for local bookings only between stations of this Railway with effect from to-day.

Effects are being made to introduce through booking of goods with Foreign Railways with effect from 1st November, 1919.

The Railway will also be opened shortly for the carriage of passenger and other coaching traffic subject to Government's sanction which is applied for.

T. D. BHAT,
Manager and Engineer,
A. T. L. Railway. 4719

NOTICE.

THE SHIBOTRI BANK LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the name of our Company is changed from the Prabhakar Shilotri and Co., Ltd., to "The SHILOTRI BANK LD."

For the Prabhakar Shilotri and Co., Ltd.,
PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Managing Director. 4710

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

1. On and from 22nd instant, four passengers (excluding Company's servants), will be allowed to stand on the rear platform of cars till the end of the present year.

2. Ladies may enter cars by the driver's platform.

3. From the above date the seats reserved for ladies and children will be the 3rd and 4th bench, nearest the driver, on the left hand side, instead of the first two benches as at present.

By order,
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th September 1919. 4661

SALE OF READY WASTE.

TENDERS will be received by the Agents of the Hongkong Mill, at No. 12, Hammam Street, Fort, for the sale of ready waste lying at the above Mill, situated at Chinchpoogly, Parel, till Tuesday, the 23rd instant. Printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Company's Office. Each tender must be accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 200. Attention will be paid only on the offers given on the Company's form. 4697

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, London, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, for Stock-Taking. 4663

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

(Incorporated on England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Eastern Chemical Company Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, 13, Fenchurch Avenue, London, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of September, 1919, to receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet, to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors and to transact ordinary business.

Shareholders are notified that the Bombay Register will be closed from the 16th day of September 1919 to the 26th day of September 1919 inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.
4684

WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for the Ahmednagar Municipality, who must be an L.M. & S. or M.B. B.S., of the Bombay University. The selection of the candidate for the post depends upon his fulfilling the conditions laid down in G. R. No. 4090 of 28th May, 1913, and G. R. No. 3435 of 13th May, 1916.

The pay of the post is Rs. 150 a month, rising to Rs. 300 by annual increment of Rs. 10.

Applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 1st October, 1919.

PRESIDENT,
City Municipality, Ahmednagar.
Ahmednagar,
City Municipal Office,
12th September, 1919. 4698

WANTED.

WANTED Immediately on permanent Establishment:
(1) Two SUPERVISORS on Rs. 125—5—150 and Travelling allowance according to the C. S. R.
(2) Five SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 15 Horse allowance.
Qualified and experienced men need only apply to—

RAOSAHEB R. R. ABHYANKER,
Divisional Engineer, Nagpur.
Nagpur, the 8th September, 1919. 4700

FOR SALE—CATTLE.

THE property of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., at the Farm, Ganeshkhind, on MONDAY, September 22nd, at 5 p.m., twenty-two head of Sind Cattle.

For particulars apply to:—
Captain A. LASCELLES,
Government House,
Ganeshkhind.
4336

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned by 1 o'clock p.m., (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1919, for the supply of petty stores required in connection with original works, special and current repairs, to buildings, etc., in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, for the period from 1st October, 1919, to 31st March, 1920. Tenderers are requested to fill in their own rates for all the articles enumerated in this office Schedule of he materials to be supplied. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any tender. The Schedule of materials to be supplied will be issued on payment of the usual fees, during office hours, either on application, personally, or by duly authorised agents, but no forms will be issued on the day the tenders are to be received. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,000, one thousand only, in cash or Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 4,000, four thousand only, in Government Promissory Notes will be required from the Contractor whose tender will be accepted. No tender "above or below par" will be entertained. The rate of each item must be clearly entered in the Schedule of Rates for Materials" and no alterations must be made in the Schedule without the permission of the undersigned.

D. S. JOHNSTON, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 15th September, 1919. 4709

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from DOST MAHOMED JOOSAB HAJI SHADOOLLA, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of Government ground situated, lying and being on the Western side of Khoja Street, otherwise called Bara Imam Mohulla, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 361 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1633, 1634, 1637, 1638, 3019, 4938, New No. 8757, Old Survey Nos. 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 4636, and New Survey No. 4276 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 7263 and Street No. 211 Ward No. 7916 (1) Street No. 41, Ward No. 7916, Street No. 43 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Mahomed Moosa and partly by the property of Mahomed Hanif, on or towards the West partly by Khoja Street aforesaid and by the properties partly of Onkabhoy Dawoodji partly of Borah Mahomedally and partly by the property hereinafter 2ndly described, on or towards the North by Oumersarry Sewer Road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Johura Begum and partly by the property of Edulji Aderji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Khoja Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1633, 1634, 1637, 1638, 3019 and 4938, New No. 1 8757, Old Survey Nos. 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 4636 and New Survey No. 2 4276 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7264 and Street Nos. 213 and 213 and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East and South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the West by Khoja Street aforesaid and on or towards the North by the property of Ahmedalli Cumruddin.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4722

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 877 of 1916.

AHMED SAHEB bin ABDUL REHMAN SHABOZKAR and Anr. ...Plaintiffs.
vs.
MULLA MAHOMED YOONUS PENKAR and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Judge's order made in the above Suit on 27th June, 1918 and 15th March, 1919, respectively the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 25th day of September, 1919, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, tenure land with the tenement Durgas of Mushas and the dwelling house standing thereon situate at New Nagpada in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 365 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey Nos. 2555, 2556 and New Survey No. 1/4002 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 595, 596, (1), 607 and Street Nos. 2224-15 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a vacant piece of ground, on or towards the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the East by the Mustan Tank Road and on or towards the West by a public passage leading to the Mustan Tank Cross Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Contain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1919.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
4639

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AGUSTIN MISQUITA, of Bombay Native Christian inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those pieces of vacant land situate at Worli Road in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the tenure, area, Collector's New Survey Nos., and Municipal Nos. whereof are mentioned in the table below.

Situation	Area in Square Yards	Collector's New Survey No.	Tenure	Municipal Nos.
Worli Rd.	4878	1 A / 3017	Foras G Ward No. 1712 & Street No. 711 (portion).	
Worli Rd.	1929	1 / 3065	Foras G Ward No. 1540 & Street No. 540	
Worli Rd.	1978	1 / 3020	Foras G Ward No. 1765 & Street No. 764	

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4714

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that POONOO, widow of Shimgis Nagoo Vaity and Hirubai wife of Aitwar Baloo, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Worli Road in the Town and Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay, the tenure, area, Collector's New Survey numbers and Municipal numbers whereof are mentioned in the table below.

Situation	Area in Square Yards	Collector's New Survey No.	Tenure	Municipal Nos.
Worli Rd.	4680.78	2027	Foras G Ward No. 1763 & Street No. 762	

Dated this 16th day of September, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4716

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANANTA DADOBA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situate at Worli Road in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the tenure, area, Collector's New Survey Nos. and Municipal Nos. whereof are mentioned in the table below.

Situation	Area in Square Yards	Collector's New Survey No.	Tenure	Municipal Nos.
Worli Rd.	234	4 / 3100	Foras G Ward No. 1639 & Street No. 638	
WorliRd.	670	1 / 3097	Foras G Ward No. 1622 & Street No. 621	
WorliRd.	670	12 / 3097	Foras G Ward No. 1633 & Street No. 632	

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4715

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DHANBAI, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Ardeshir Rustomji Dalal has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust Lease hold land together with the messuages and building standing thereon situate on the Mody Bay estate at Frere Road within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-five and seven-ninths square yards and bounded at the North by the land in the occupation of Naoraji Nasserwanji Kakana, on the South by the land in the occupation of Habib Ahmed on the East by the Frere Road and on the West by the Eastern Boulevard South which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward A No. 1892 (2), Street No. 2-A, Frere Road.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4707

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2739 of 1919.

(1) DAMODAR RAGHOBA, (2) KRISHNARAO MADHUSUDAN WORLIKAR, (3) RAMKRISHNA HARISCHANDRA WORLIKAR, all of Bombay, Somvanshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitants, the first two residing at Worli, and the third residing at present at Khotachiwadi Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, being respectively a Retired Accountant, a Sub-Overseer, Public Works Department, and a Draftsman in the City Improvement Trust, on behalf of themselves and other, the members of Somvanshi Kshatriya Caste of Worli, (4) NANABHOY GANPAT MANTRI, a Store-Keeper in the Century Mills, Limited, (5) VASUDEO VAMAN SADASHIV, a Landlord, a Retired Mistry, the last two being of Bombay Surya Vanshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and other, the members of the Surya Vanshi Kshatriya Caste of Worli ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) RAO SAHEB JAIRAM JANARDHAN MANTRI, and (2) KEROBA JANARDHAN MANTRI, both of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitants, being respectively a Retired Accountant, and a Landlord, both residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

UPON order 1, rule 8, the Code of Civil Procedure, Notice is hereby given to all the members of the Soma Vanshi and Surya Vanshi sections of the Kshatriya Caste of Worli that the plaintiffs abovenamed have, with the permission of the Court, obtained on the eighth day of September, one thousand, nine hundred and nineteen, instituted this suit on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the said caste praying for the following reliefs:—

The plaintiffs, therefore, pray:—

(a) That it may be declared that the said Kshatriya Caste of Worli including the said Surya Vanshi and Soma Vanshi Sub-Sections, thereof, are entitled to the lands described in the Schedule "A" hereto.

(b) That the rights and interest of the said Kshtriya Caste, including the said two Sub-Sections in the said lands may, if, and so far as may be necessary be ascertained and declared.

(c) That the Deed of Trust, dated the 5th day of February, 1919, may be set aside or rectified so as to bring it in conformity with the reliefs to be granted to the plaintiffs as prayed for in prayers "A" and "B".

(d) That the said Deed of Trust may be set aside or rectified as regards the powers thereby conferred upon the defendants in respect of the said properties.

(e) That the defendants may be ordered to render an account of their management of the said properties.

(f) That, if and so as far as may be necessary additional trustees may be appointed of the said property along with the said funds.

(g) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said funds and of the said property described in Schedule "A" hereto with powers to manage the same.

(h) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, the defendants, their servants, and agents may be restrained by an Order or Injunction of this Honourable Court from charging incumbering dealing with, or disposing of the lands described in the Schedule "A" hereto or any part thereof and in particular from entering into any arrangement for Agreement by way of lease or otherwise in respect of the said lands or any part thereof with Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash, or any other party.

(i) That the defendants may be restrained from charging, incumbering, dealing with, or disposing of any of the funds being the accumulations of rents and profits derived from the said properties.

(j) That for all the aforesaid purposes all enquiries be made, directions given, accounts taken, and Orders passed as to this Honourable Court may appear just and necessary.

(k) That the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs of this suit.

(l) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other reliefs.

The hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 10th day of November 1919.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL,
Acting Prothonotary.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1919.

The 16th day of September, 1919.

(Sd.) MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

4723

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SAFIABOO, wife of Hassanbhoy Mahomedbhoy, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the east side of Morland Road, on the Central Agripada Estate of the Board in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which piece of land is computed to contain a total area of 2,757 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the East partly by the property of Abdul Satar and partly by the property of Abdul Karim Pathan, on the West by the aforesaid Morland Road on the North by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the plots of the Improvement Trust and on the South partly by the property of Adamalli Alibhoy Dariwalla and partly by a passage known as Ghellabhai Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3533 and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4066-67 and Street No. 253 and 254 which are recently revised as E Ward Nos. 4067 (3) 4068 (1) and Street Nos. 254-B and 255.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4708

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NUZZARALLI SAMSUDDIN, of Bombay, has contracted to sell to my clients Bhaidas Dharsey and Pranlal Nagardas, both of Vile-Parle, all those two pieces of hilly land known as "Telyachi Dongri" and "Masani Dongry", both situate in the Khote village of Mogra, in Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana and of the Khote of Goregaon, as under:—

	Hstry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Faisl No.	Area A.G.	Assessment.
"Masani Dongri" ..		37	0	7	6.32	
"Telyachi Dongri" ..		46	0	23	3.20	

And which "Masani Dongri" land is bounded on or towards the North, West and South by the property of Mr. Mulji Haridas, and on or towards the East by the property of Mr. D'Almeda; and which "Telyachi Dongri" is bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Amir Shakkar Kasai, on the West by the lands of Abdul Karim Mamad and Mukund Sadashiv Patil, on the South by the land of Farasis Farnan and on the East by the land of Mr. Louise.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property, or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, coparcenery, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lien, lease, legacy, mortgage, maintenance, partnership, possession, share, trust or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Andheri, District Thana, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing wherein, the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered and deemed to have been waived absolutely.

Dated 16th of September, 1919.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.

4704

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. ARDESHIR SHAVAKSHA DAVAR has contracted to sell to our client Mr. NUSSERWANJI PIROZSHAW KARANI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise, howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or bungalow with out-houses, standing thereon and known as Wodehouse, situate, lying and being at Colaba in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,786 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 27, New No. B/15925, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 3/9634, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under A Ward No. 193, and Street No. 267, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East, by the property of Bai Cooverbai Kaikhusru Alpaiwalla, on or towards the West by the Middle Colaba Road, on or towards the north by a strip of land forming an approach road from the Middle Colaba Road and on or towards the south by the property of . . . .

Dated this 15th day of September, 1919.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,

For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4702

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 SURKAS JANGBARI CLOVES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Vaghji Laxmidas at his shop, at Khand Bazar, and on account and at the risk of Seth Jamnadas Devcarun:—

14 Surkas Jangbari Cloves, mark P—5½.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES SATEEN CALENDARS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Chandrakishor Ranchordas and on account and at the risk of Bhut Vithaldas Narottamdas:—

3 bales sateen calendars, Flower Brand, No. 92½, 9 lbs.

4 bales sateen calendars, Flower Brand, No. 93½, 9½ lbs.

7 bales sateem calendars, Flower Brand, No. 13½, 10 lbs.

6 bales sateen calendars, Flower Brand, No. 14½, 10½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 COILS ELECTRIC VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER CABLES

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Punjab National Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. C. and Co.

15 coils Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cables, size 37/14, S. W. G., 2,500 mgs., manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cables Works of Osaka (Japan).

8 coils Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cables, size 19/18, S. W. G., 2,500 mgs., manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works of Osaka (Japan).

16 coils Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cables, size 3/22 S. W. G., 600 M. G. S., manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works of Osaka (Japan).

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES SINDH AMERICAN COTTON

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co., at their godown at Rani Lane, No. 3 Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Seth Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo.

28 bales Sindh American cotton.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT COLABA COTTON GREEN AND KNOWN AS HYDRAULIC AND NICOL GODOWNS.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree in Suit No. 347 of 1912 (Luximibai vs. Rooseinbhoy) and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1918, as varied by a consent order made in the same suit dated the 15th April, 1919, and under instructions from the abovenamed, plaintiffs and defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the premises in two lots A and B herein below mentioned, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All and singular the lessees' right, title and interest in the properties described below now vested in the 1st plaintiff as trustee for the plaintiffs Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and in the 6th and 7th defendants as Receivers in Suit No. 936 of 1914 as tenants in common in equal shares for terms to expire in the year 1962 and to be renewed thereafter for terms of 99 years from time to time in perpetuity subject to payment of ground rent to the lessors thereof as act set forth in detail in the conditions of sale.

LOT A.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North and East sides by roads belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on the South and West by other lands, belonging to the said Company being part of land bearing Collector's Old No. B-1, New No. B-16666, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 2-9571, together with the building or godown standing thereon and known as the Hydraulic godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 399 (1) Colaba Road Street, No 38.

LOT B.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,612 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the North, East and West partly on the South by roads belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and partly on the South side by the property fourthly hereunder described being part of the said land bearing Collector's Old No. B-1, New No. B-1666, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 2-9571, together with the building or godown standing thereon and known as the Nicol godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward Nos. 395 (1) to 395 (5) and Arthur Bunder Road Street, Nos. 34 and 34-A to 34-D.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,213 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property fourthly hereunder described and on all other sides by roads belonging to Colaba Company being part of land bearing Collector's Old No. , New No. , Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. , together with a shed bearing A Ward No. 396 (1) and Colaba Road Street No. 35, a part of the building or godown erected on a part thereof known as Nicol Godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 (2) and Arthur Bunder Road No. 35-A and also the building or godown or godowns erected on another part thereof and also known as Nicol Godowns and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 397 and Colaba Road Street No. 36 and a part of which said piece of land bears Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 and Colaba Street No. 37.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 653 square yards and bounded on the South by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, on the North by a part of the property secondly hereinbefore described and on the East and West by Roads of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, being part of Land bearing Collector's Old No. , New No. , Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. , part of which said piece of land is assessed by the Municipality as part of A Ward No. 395 and Arthur Bunder Road Nos. 35 and 35-A to 35-D, together with a part of the said godown or building erected on another part thereof and also known as the Nichol Godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 (2) and Colaba Road Street No. 35-A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-20 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Champa Gully, opposite Dharamraj Gully, Door Mulji Jaitha Market, by order of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Guneshdass Hannmanbux:—

4 bales each 200 pieces Grey Dhoties, No. 2060, 10 yards.

On account and risk of Mr. Chuganlal Panachand:—

6 bales each 100 pieces Grey Jacconets, No. 1138, 22 yards.

2 bales each 100 pieces Grey Jacconets, No. 18, 22 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 21ST SEPTEMBER, AT 4-30 P. M.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT PEDDER ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 21st September, 1919, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), by order of the owner the following:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant piece of land admeasuring about 2,455 square yards, with a frontage of about 160 feet and bounded as follows:—

On the East by a private passage and beyond by the property of Mr. M. S. Captain, on the North by the property of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, on the West by Pedder Road, on the South by a private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M., (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Palanquin Office Shigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay Arab Horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF PIG LEAD.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the Office concerned, an account and risk of Messrs. Esoofally Moosaji and Co., at Jakeria Musjid:—

Ex. S. S. Mandata."

200 pieces pig lead.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST VERMILION RED.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Magonlal Mohanlal and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Wadia Chinoy and Co., the following:—

10 cases each 112 packets of 1 lb. each, best Vermilion Red, by John Elliott and Sons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

THE SALE OF THIS PROPERTY WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE AUCTIONEERS' ROOMS IN FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE ON THE INSOLVENTS RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT CHIMOD IN THANA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Hemraj Jairam, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) all the right, title, and interest of the said Insolvent in the following vacant pieces of land, at their auction room at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY—All those vacant pieces or parcels of vacant land, situate, lying and being at Chimod in Thana District and bearing particulars as follows:—

Hstry Nos	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Faisl Nos.	Acres.	Goonthas
8	1	3	—	1	19½
7	1	6	—	—	8
47	6	2	—	—	4½
51	6	8	—	—	23
54	7	3	—	—	20½
145	18	3	—	—	34
202	24	20	—	—	21
203	,,	21	—	—	4½
207	,,	25	—	—	33
232	28	1	—	1	7½
233	29	1	—	,,	,,
234	30	1	—	,,	,,
235	31	1	—	,,	,,
236	32	1	—	,,	,,
237	33	1	—	,,	,,
238	34	1	—	,,	,,
350	47	1	—	5	7½
352	48	1	—	,,	,,
405	56	24	—	—	6½
741	105	9	—	—	34
740	105	5	—	—	32
766	108	6	—	—	14
778	108	20	—	—	12½
797	111	6	—	—	16½
797	111	7	—	—	16½
810	113	2	—	—	4½
822	114	10	—	—	4½
822	114	16	5	1	3½
2010	306	4	—	—	6½
2012	306	8	—	—	4½
2078	314	11	—	½	7½

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Solicitors of the Official Assignee at their Office in Medows Street, Fort., or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1919.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF GINNING FACTORY AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of forty Gins Machinery and Boiler of The Khamgam Parsee Ginning Factory at Khamgam, Jilla Buldana, C. P.

By order of Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors for the party concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ratilal Vurdhman Shah, owner of Messrs. Engineer and Co. Messrs MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar, the following machinery and boiler.

PARTICULARS.

Forty Gins of four Barrings, complete with all the accessories (in which straps and leather rollers will not be given), forty Gins, second motion, ginning complete with shoffting, pullies, pedestals, and couplings (in the above ginning, second motion, shaftings and its pedestals, with Engine will not be given). There is 90 by 7½ by 150 lbs. pressure Boiler of Tinker Shantan and Co., of the year 1898, with mountings, fittings and foundation (pipe connections with boilers will not be given) and the same will be given by disconnecting from Fid Check Valve and Steam Valve.

A deposit of 20 per cent. will be given at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid within 15 days and the same shall be packed and removed within one month, by the purchaser from the date of sale at his own costs and expenses.

Machineries are on view.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors for the concerned or the undersigned.

MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAHUWA SAW MILL AT GORAPDEO.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY the 17th Sept. 1919 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will by order of Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for Mr. Raghunath Chintaman Joshi and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Shaikh Fazalalli Shaikh Abdulalli, Fidahusen Shaikh Akbaralli Godhrawalla and Jaffarji Amiji Dalal sell by Public Auction the undermentioned machinery goodwill etc., pertaining to the Mahuwa Saw Mill on the mill premises.

PARTICULARS.

1 Oil Engine by Crossly, 32 B. H. P. complete with water Tank and pipe connections.
1 Wooden Saw bench.
2 Cast Iron Saw Benches.
7 Cast Iron Pulleys.
1 Shafting 40 feet long.
1 Grinding machine.
7 Steel saws 30 inches diameter.
2 Steel saws 24 inches diameter.
2 Steel saws 20 inches diameter.
1 Steel saw 18 inches diameter.
3 Steel saws 36 inches diameter.
Writig table, chairs, Canvas Belt etc.

The above is on view.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga Solicitors at their office in Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF FOREST PLANKS, CUTTER MACHINE AND SAWS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th September, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will, sell by Public Auction, at the Saw Mill, Mustafa Bazar Byculla Victoria Road by order of Mr. Naiyab Varuridin alias Abanmiya Rahimudin on behalf of Messrs. Nayab Brothers, and or account and at the risk of S. R. Harpanhari:—

Wooden planks 9 to 10 tons, (about) length 3 feet to 12 feet.

1 Cutter machine with Pulley.

7 Saws.

1 lot of wooden pieces.

A deposit of 25 p. c., will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2406.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BROACH COTTON.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Seth Chaniram Jasraj's Nickol G Godown, at Colaba by order of Messrs. Doorgadas and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gadmal Gumanmul:—

Delivery order No. 2267.

100 bales Broach Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within four days.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 KEGS AMERICAN LITHARGE FLAKES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Durante and Paul.

No. 221-240—20 kegs each 100 lbs. American Litharge Flakes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within three days.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR OWNERS AND MOTOR CAR COMPANIES.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES MOTOR TYRES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th September, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Apollo Street, Post Office, Fort, by order of the Firm concerned and on account and at the risk of M. Awneries, Esq., of 5, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Ex. S. S. "Canara."

M. T. S. P. S. W. Bombay—8 cases 43 Motor Tyres size 30 by 3½, 820 by 120, 760 by 90, 810 by 90, 815 by 105, 810 by 100.

Manufactured by Nipon Rubber Co., Ld.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent., and delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1919 AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Telegraphs Chambers, 15, Waudby Road, Fort, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, side-board, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suits, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, file cabinets, English cabinets, scoonda almyrahs, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved black-wood chiffoneers, teapoys and tables, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, cooking utensils, gardem flower pots, etc. etc.

The property of W. D. Rozario, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2225.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs, House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September, 1919, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) the following goods:—

Knives, penknives, books cigarette, porcelain-ware, earthenware, biscuits, groceries, beer, sundries, loom sundries, hose pipe, brandy, brushes, embrocation loaf, sugar, provision, canteen, stores, razors, boot and shoes, paper, perfumery, crates glass bottles, emery wheels, coal pitch, phenyle, bolts and nuts, old clothing, white shirting, cotton piece goods seaweeds shovels, hoop iron, folding chair, trouser, stretcher, iron plate, M. O. shells, tubes, empty cases, casks, drums, etc.

100 drums, calcium carbide, 33 kegs Paint, 150 bags, chunam, cowpea and chiradi.

The purchasers for calcium carbide may inspect the goods at the Combustile Warehouse No. 6, Alexandra Dock, before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES THE TATA MILLS GREY DHOOTIES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the Tata Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. Pappiah Chetty Bros., of Bangalore, the following goods:—

10 bales the Tata Mills, Grey Dhooties, Cypher No. 1405, 40in. by 5¾ yards, in each 150 pieces.

20 bales the Tata Mills Grey Dhooties, Cypher, No. 1445, 44in. by 6¾ yards, in each 150 pieces.

20 bales the Tata Mills Grey Dhooties, Cypher, No. 1475, 47in. by 7¼ yards, in each 150 pieces.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

To-night
FANNIE WARD
As "YUKI" in
"A Japanese Nightingale"

Adapted from Onotono Watana's popular novel.

A charming story from the Land of Chrysanthemums.

Pathe Gazette
Luke Cammedy

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9-30 P.M.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

The Empire Revue Company

To-day, Wednesday 17th and To-morrow Thursday 18th

"OH BABY!"

Friday, 19th, Saturday, 20th and Sunday 21st

VAUDEVILLE

Monday, 22nd and Tuesday, 23rd

TIT BITS

from Vaudeville and Revue Combination.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p. m. plan for To-Night's attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Masterpiece from the Classics

"THE FALL OF TROY"

(After Homer's "Iliad")

A Magnificent Production

"THE FALL OF TROY"

is superfine. The Atmosphere of Olden Days is faithfully reproduced.

"THE TREASURE OF LAUZATS"

(A Magnificent Four-Part Drama.)

A story of

HIDDEN TREASURE

and the strange way in which it is found.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m. only.

"The Golden Arrow"

A Five Part Drama. Not the Ordinary sort of Drama. But a Drama with a Novel Setting.

A REAL LOVE MYSTERY YARN

(Such as Conan Doyle gives us at his Best.)

"UNLUCKY LOUEY"

(A Side Splitting Comic.)

OUR TOPICAL GAZETTE.

SEE The death grapple of greedy Big Business and Honest men

In the Universal Serial Extraordinary

THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS

Featuring the Hercules of the Screen Renowned Circus Aerialist

EDDIE POLO

Supported by a galaxy of regular Circus performers.

First Three Episodes NOW SHOWING AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

.....and be sure to bring the children for it is for every one from 6 to 60.

3 shows daily:—7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Popular prices.

AMUSEMENTS

Empress THEATRE

EYES FRONT!

Watch for the Opening Night

OF

THE EMPRESS

(Bombay's Cinema House de Luxe)

Under the management and ownership of the Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

A Modern Cinema House.

It is situated in Lamington Road, is designed to meet the demands of the residents of Malabar Hill and Byculla and will present just such an entertainment as is produced by the EXCELSIOR and EMPIRE THEATRES without the necessity of a long journey to the Fort.

OPENING SHORTLY.

The Woman after whom Egypt went mad

MARY IN "THAIS"

the "Rose of Allexandria," whose ravishing beauty made even holy saints rave in ecstacy and passion. A sub lime Screen Poetry—a photo-play in six Reels—which is at once a Drama, Sermon, and an Inspiration!

Come and see how even the most depraved of souls can be led towards the path of Righteousness by the "Light Divine."

A trilling Drama, uarrating how the Beauty—Queen Mary—or Thais—as she was named in Egypt—turned into a saint from an inveterate sinner. The Episode of this modern Magdelene impresses one with its superb Roman and Egyptian settings, dazzling splendour of premiveal ages and the glorious beauties of the ancient seat of learning—Alexandria.

The world-famous Miss Mary Garden enacts the role of the "Venomous Charmer."

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

A spankey Comedy in the Programme Timings 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

VICTORIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT & EVERY NIGHT

EDWARD THEATRE

KALBADEVI ROAD, DHOBI TALAO.

Pathe's best and thrilling drama

in which

Go Get 'Em Garringer

See how Garringer cleans up the Triple Arrow Gang and gets the girl of his heart.

FRANKLIN FURNUM

AND

HELEN CHADWICK

Play the chief parts.

Time. Sat 4-30 & 6-15, Sun. 8-45 & 10-30. Other days, 7. 8-45 & 10-30.
Prices—Re. 1 Ans. 12-8-6-4-2.

THE SECOND INSTALMENT

Epi. 4-5-6

of the Fastest American Serial

THE SILENT MYSTERY

FEATURING THE FAMOUS VETERAN OF SERIALS

Francis Ford

is running at Top-Speed

AT THE

MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)

Four shows nightly, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Lalita-Kaladarsha Sangita Nataka Mandali

WILL STAGE

MANAPAMANA

AT THE

Victoria Theatre

ON

Friday the 19th September 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

IN AID OF

The Elphinstone College Covernton Social Service League.

Public patronage earnestly Solicited

— RATES —

Orchestra (Front) ..	Rs. 5/-
,, (Back) ..	,, 4/-
Dress Circle (Front ..	,, 3/-
,, (Beck) ..	,, 2/-
Ladies Boxes per seat	,, 2/-
First Class (Front) ..	,, 2/8
,, (Back) ..	,, 1/8
Second Class.. ..	,, 1/-
Pit	As. 8

Seats can be booked at the Elphinstone College between 11-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m., at the Student's Brotherhood, Lamington Road between 5 and 7 p.m., and at Govardhandas Buildings 2, Second Floor near West-End Cinema and at the Victoria Theatre on the evening of the performance.

NOW, WHEN THE SEAS ROLL HIGH

BOATMAN, DON THY LIFEBELT!

But is it only on sea that you encounter danger in these days? After the break of the monsoon, danger lurks on land too, though in a subtler form, for the Fever Germ abroad to take its annual toll of life. Malaria, Influenza and all the other Fevers are rampant and it is high time for you, whether you be the head of a family or of an industrial concern, to keep a good supply of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the Lifebelt of the Millions, whom it saves from year to year from the Flood of Fevers that inundate the country in this season. This fact, none can deny. "The sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses" is the verdict of the Hon. Justice M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., in the High Court of Bombay. Mark too the dangers of delay, for in the last epidemic of Influenza, many of you failed to procure a bottle either for love or money, though we did our utmost to meet the demand. Sold everywhere in India.

WHEN THE WORLD SEEMS TO SINK.

IS IT A DELUSION?

It is so, indeed, in the same sense as when a person moving in a railway train imagine all the objects he sees outside to be in motion. It is, therefore, you who really sink either under the strain of physical or mental over work, or under the effects of a long illness, or a tropical climate or an irregular life This is no delusion, but a stern fact you have to face, and you could not do better than take a course of ATLAS TONIC, a very palatable preparation, widely prescribed by the physician for Digestive Disorders, Malnutrition, Weakness, Emaciation, Neurasthenia, Nervous Exhaustion Chlorosis, General Debility, Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia, Brai Fag, Sleeplessness, etc., etc., for the physicia knows it.

ATLAS TONIC is both a TONIC and a DIGESTANT.

Of all Chemists.

MADON SONS & CO.,

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Although both moonsoon currents remains very weak, thunderstorms are reported from many parts of the country chiefly from the Peninsula. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, the Madras Deccan and local in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Central India, the West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Konkan and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Yamethin, Monywa and Lashio one inch, Myitkyina a half, Hazaribagh one, Seoni three-quarters, Pendra one, Chanda one and a half, Ahmednagar one, Nizamabad a half, Banagalore one and a half, Cuddalore and Cuddapah one, Kurnool and Callingapatam a half.

Forecast:—Thunderstorms are likely to continue.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.810 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 ,,
Dew Point	76.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.848 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6 ,,
Minimum do.	79.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.NNW, W.WNW
Movement of Wind	93 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.15 Inches.
Total fall during month	1.64 ,,
Do. do year	60.22 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	0.18 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Sept.	h m ft in		Sept.	h m ft in	
Tues	16	m 2 24	27 2	16	m 9 20	18 9
Wed.	17	m 3 21s	28 10		9 44s	18 9
		m 4 45	26 6	17	m 11 5	20 2
Thur	18	m 4 39s	24 11		11 5s	17 7
		m 6 9	26 1	18	0 45s	20 2
Fri.	19	m 6 0s	24 5			
		m 7 30	26 3	19	m 0 26	18 9
Sat	20	m 7 30s	25 6		1 4s	19 5
		m 8 57	26 7	20	m 1 54	17 11
Sun	21	m 9 28s	27 1	21	m 2 55	17 9
		m 10 43s	26 4		3 42s	17 7
Mon.	22	m 10 10	27 4	22	m 3 40	17 6
		10 29s	27 3		4 19s	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 16 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 26m.	Sunset 6h. 42m.
,, 17 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 41m.
,, 18 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 40m.
,, 19 (Friday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 39m.
,, 20 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 38m.
,, 21 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 37m.
,, 22 (Monday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 36m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7h.	51-9m. p.m.
Full Moon	10d.	8h.	34-2m. a.m.
Last Quarter	17d.	3h.	1-7m. a.m.
New Moon	24d.	10h.	8 9m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th September 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Mainpuri where moderate cloud is present. Day temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer, reports 0.13 in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and south-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.48 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal at a few stations; night temperature is in excess at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south of the division; Akola has had 0.12 in. Amraoti 0.27 in. Nagpur 0.25 in. and Chanda 1.46 in. Skies moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.16 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad reports 0.38 in. Aurangabad 0.15 in. Ahmednagar 0.98 in. Poona 0.23 in. and Bijapur 0.17 in. Skies are moderately or heavily cloudend. Day temperature continues above normal in the north Bombay Deccan

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rainfall in the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in north Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan and the south of the United Provinces, and local in Central India West, the south Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few showers are reported from the north Konkan and east Rajputana.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the Konkan and the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th September 1919

Thunderstorms are reported from several parts of the country, the only falls of more than half an inch being Victoria Point four inches, Maymyo one, Darjiling one and a half, Jalpaiguri three-quarters, Amraoti two, Jagdalpur, Chitaldrug one and a half, Cochin one, Trichinopoly three quarters, Salem two and Ootacamund one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY THE 16th OF SEPT. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PUNJAB GROUP—						
Bunbhe —						
Do. (15th)	86.2	66.0	53	..	0.01	—0.01
Jhak —	88.1	63.8	34	..	0.05	—0.05
Miankal —	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (do)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan —	10.0	75.7	50	..	7.05	+2.72
Rawalpindi —	94.0	72.2	66	..	26.44	+14.47
Lahore —	10.0	73.1	63	..	16.66	+2.28
Hissar —	10.1	74.0	55	..	5.06	—2.55
Ambala —	97.0	73.8	45	..	10.98	—1.07
Delhi —	96.0	73.3	54	..	13.64	—7.76
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra —	97.5	77.0	70	..	28.51	+6.67
Mainpuri —	94.4	76.5	70	..	23.41	+6.88
Jhansi —	94.2	77.8	70	..	50.56	+20.18
Cawnpore —	94.0	76.6	76	..	24.58	+5.88
Allahabad —	94.8	77.2	70	..	31.54	+6.34
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad —	102.2	78.0	66	..	0.39	—1.95
Karachi —	84.1	76.0	78	..	3.53	—3.67
Ajmer —	96.4	74.0	70	0.13	11.05	—5.73
Jaipur —	97.0	73.2	62	..	21.75	+1.57
Kotah —	94.4	76.6	64	..	25.56	+1.53
Mount Abu —	76.6	64.6	69	..	57.48	+35.78
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Wern —	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuj —	95.6	74.6	72	..	7.72	—5.16
Dwarka —	86.2	77.2	74	..	9.95	—7.46
Veraval —	94.4	76.6	82	..	13.48	—7.13
Rajkot —	96.4	75.0	74	..	22.50	+5.35
Bhavnagar Param. —	90.0	76.2	70	..	13.14	—6.36
Surat —	91.2	76.9	72	..	32.69	—1.27
Ahmedabad —	98.4	74.7	70	..	23.62	—1.67
Deesa —	98.2	72.4	72	0.01	43.46	+21.68
Neemuch —	92.1	71.6	75	0.48	24.42	—0.71
Indore —	94.7	73.1	76	..	41.81	+16.57
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore —	89.8	73.7	72	..	71.47	+24.06
Saugor —	90.6	72.6	82	0.02	55.44	+17.05
Hoshangabad —	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa —	96.2	74.0	64	..	23.14	—2.11
Akola —	89.8	72.6	82	0.12	31.09	—3.48
Amraoti —	88.2	72.2	86	0.27	18.47	—7.44
Nagpur —	90.2	73.2	82	0.25	44.02	+3.56
Chanda —	91.8	72.6	82	1.46	58.94	—3.66
Raipur —	90.0	74.1	78	..	58.45	+13.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay —	85.6	79.4	92	0.16	60.34	—4.21
Ratnagiri —	86.1	76.1	82	..	81.58	—3.17
Marmagoa —	86.0	..	82	..	58.26	—7.05
Karwar —	84.8	75.6	86	..	89.46	—10.15
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon —	96.2	76.0	66	0.01	13.76	—3.40
Ahmednagar —	98.8	69.0	50	0.98	11.99	—6.35
Poona —	93.0	70.9	62	0.23	13.40	—4.99
Sholapur —	99.2	73.1	72	..	13.80	—5.28
Bijapur —	98.5	70.5	52	0.17	6.09	—5.25
Belgaum —	93.1	67.3	58	0.02	28.40	—6.09
Aurangabad —	98.0	69.0	78	0.15	15.06	—4.38
Nizamabad (Indur) —	96.8	72.2	62	0.84	20.03	—12.66
Hyderabad —	99.8	73.2	58	..	18.68	—8.18
MALABAR & CENTRAL—						
Mangalore —	85.5	75.0	76	..	62.80	—20.82
Calicut —	86.4	76.5	84	..	89.56	—16.04
Cochin —	85.8	74.8	82	..	67.28	—8.34
Colombo —	86.8	74.4	86	0.31	18.20	+6.26
MADRAS EXCLUSIVE MALABAR AND HYDERABAD STORMS—						
Masulipatam —	92.0	80.7	76	..	16.20	—4.57
Bellary —	93.1	73.1	76	..	6.00	—3.49
Cuddapah —	94.0	72.2	64	0.22	16.25	+2.27
Madras —	96.0	73.4	56	0.50	13.44	+0.28
Bangalore —	86.2	64.6	82	1.41	15.08	—0.99
Coimbatore —	91.4	72.2	72	..	3.16	—1.84
Trichinopoly —	96.8	74.7	56	0.12	9.01	+0.24
Negapatam —	93.2	74.4	68	0.60	8.45	+0.44

BOOK OF THE HOUR.

Currency Reform in India.

BY

Prof. V. G. KALE.

The author has made out a very strong case in favour of a sound currency and exchange system for India. Every one who wishes to understand the exchange problem, should read the book which is extremely instructive.

Price Re. ONE.

Copies may be had from booksellers or the:—

ARYA BHUSHAN PRESS, POONA CITY.

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STATIONERY Mofussil orders executed promptly by V. P. P.

RELIANCE STATIONERY STORES,

88—90, PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Sept. 15th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		7,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		400
,, ,, Imports		Nil
Mid. American Spot		18.79
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		9
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	28.68
	Jan.	28.82
	Mar.	28.9
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	Oct.	28.7
	Jan.	29.6

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price
Sept.	Not quoted.
Oct.	18.39
Nov.	18.36
Dec.	18.35
Jan.	18.35
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	18.26
April	Not quoted.
May	18.15
June	Not quoted.
July	18.04

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15th.

Months.	To-day's price
Sept	18.31
Oct	18.34
Nov	18.31
Dec	18.31
Jan.	18.29
Feb.	18.23
Mar.	18.17
April	18.13
May	18.09
June	18.03
July	17.97

Closing Tone Liverpool Spot Quiet.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 15th.

Month.	To-day's price.
September	29.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 15th

M. G. Bengal Good		13 70
,, ,, Fully Good		14.20
,, ,, Fine		14.45
,, No. 1 Oomra Good		15.80
,, ,, Fully Good		16.30
,, ,, Fine		16.55
,, Broach Good		17.05
,, ,, Fully Good		17.30
,, ,, Fine		17.55

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	61 1/8
,, Forward	59 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 12th.

Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	880
Tone of Linseed.—Dull.	
Linseed Plate Exports	40,000
,, Afloat to United Kingdom	101,000
,, Afloat to Continent	106,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 16th.

	Rates. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 16	1 0 0
Bhagvanji No. 10½	0 15 0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 0 4
Light Houses No. 6½	0 11 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 0 31/32
Bank Demand	1 0 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	1 0 7/16
Doc. Demand	309
American Dollars	261
Hongkong	213
Shanghai	318
Japan	122
Singapore	123

Market Steady.

This rates are unchanged to-day is the Parsis Bank Holiday.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The market for jute mill shares was fairly steady although there was not very much business doing and prices eased of somewhat towards the close of the market. There was not much inquiry for coal shares. In miscellaneous section Sphere Insurance were in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Borrea 40-8; Caledonian 11-12; Doli 64-8; Kasta 7 prem.; New Manbhoom 47-12.

Jute:—Anglo India 412; Auckland 608; Belvedere 568; Budge Budge 715; Clive 331; Dalhousie 582 s.l.; Delta 704 s.l.; Fort Gloster 1,025; Fort William 522; Howrah 53-12; Hooghly 142; Kamarhatty 950; Kanknarrah 765; s.l.; Kinnison 1,035-8; Lansdowne 498; Lawrence 732; Orient 165-8 prem.; Reliance 56-8; Standard 742.

Tea:—Pashok 345.

Miscellaneous:—Acme Oil 0-12 prem.; Alpha Insurance 1-12 p.; Automatic Bolts and Nuts 12-12; Automatic Tools 12-4; Bank of Bengal 1,975; Beldanga Tannery 13-4; Bengal Potteries 2-12 prem.; Bengal Assam Steamship Navigation 449; Behar Rice 10-10; British Ceylon Corporation 25-8; Britannia Engineering 15-4; Carew and Co. 95; Frank Ross (Bombay) 1-8 prem.; Dock Engineering 15-10; Hume Pipe 17-12; Indo Burmah Tea 16-8; Midnapore Zemindary 181; Premier Oil 19-4; Rajshahi Tannery 14-8; Seebright 1 prem.; Sphere Insurance 12; Somastipore Sugar 4-8 prem.; Tata Industrial Bank 70 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67-8 to Rs. 67-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-14 to Rs. 68-8.

CALCUTTA COTTON MILLS.

We published yesterday an advertisement of a newly incorporated Cotton Mill to be started in Calcutta by the Marwari Industrial Agency. The promoters have decided not to issue prospectus but all shares will be privately subscribed.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE STEAM CO.'S DIRECTORS IN COURT.

ORDER BY CONSENT.

RULE NISI TO STAND OVER.

The Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation and Trading Company, and others.

vs.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, and others.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji).

This is a suit filed by some of the directors and shareholders of the above mentioned Company, on behalf of themselves and their shareholders, against the defendants of whom the first four are also directors, the fifth defendant was Secretary and ex-officio director, till lately, and defendants 6 to 11 claimed to be additional directors. The plaintiffs prayed for various reliefs, among them are injunction to restrain the fifth defendant, one Theofilo Machado from acting or attempting to act as Secretary or director of the Company, and from interfering in or taking part in the management of the Company's business, an injunction to restrain defendants 6 to 11 from acting as directors, an injunction to restrain the defendants from issuing any of the Company's share capital. On the 8th of September last, the plaintiffs on the allegation in their plaints obtained from Mr. Justice Pratt, an ex parte application, a rule nisi and an interim injunction restraining the 5th defendant and the other defendants in the manner set out above, and also restraining them from interfering with one Mr. Aspar, the Superintending Engineer of the Company in the work of repairs of the Company's steamers.

The defendants now applied for an order to discharge the Rule Nisi for injunction granted to the plaintiffs and to dissolve the interim injunction.

Mr. H. Campbell appeared for the defendants to show cause against the rule.

Mr. F. J. Coltman appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the rule.

Mr. Coltman said that they had been furnished with an affidavit of the defendants consisting of 31 pages only on Saturday last, at 3 p.m., and he asked that the hearing of the rule should stand over for some time.

He suggested that in the meanwhile the routine business of the Company might be carried on by a committee of four directors, two of them nominated by each side.

Mr. Campbell said that the delay in furnishing the plaintiffs with the affidavit had arisen entirely out of their own default. The defendants had asked them for copy proceedings immediately, but they did not get them at once. The rule had been applied for exparte without any notice to the defendants. He submitted that there had been a grave abuse of the process of the court in the case. Numerous injunctions of a most serious character, tying up the business of the Company and detrimental to its interests had been obtained behind their back, by a dishonest suppression of some facts and perversion of others. The engineer Mr. Aspar was the cause of the whole trouble. He had assaulted the fifth defendant, he would brook no discipline, and he wanted to dictate to the Board and carry things as he pleased. He must be removed from his position so that he might not interfere in the Company's affairs.

Mr. Coltman said that the fifth defendant was the root of all the disputes. It was in the interests Company that Mr. Aspar should continue to superintend the repairs of the two ships of the Company.

His Lordship suggested that as those two gentlemen were the storm-centres of the dispute, it was desirable that both of them should for the present take no part in the affairs of the Company.

RECORD OF ORDER BY CONSENT.

After some further discussion, the Court recorded an order by consent, by which a committee of four gentlemen was appointed to exercise the powers of the directors until a general meeting of the shareholders to be called at a future date or until further orders. Two members of the committee to be nominated by the plaintiffs (excepting the 1st plaintiff, the Company), and the other two by the defendants. The fifth defendant not to go to the Company's office, unless sent for by the committee. The supervision of the repairs of the Company's ships to be entrusted to some persons agreed to by the parties as nominated by the Court, in place of Mr. Aspar. The general meeting of the shareholders to be held on 11th of October after 15 days' notice. The rule nisi to stand over and the operation of the injunction to be suspended in the meanwhile.

The plaintiffs nominated Dr. W. F. Pais and Dr. T. F. Continho, plaintiffs Nos. 1 and 7 as their representatives on the committee. The defendants named Dr. A. G. Viegas, and the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh, defendants 1 and 2 as their representatives.

With regard to the chairman of the proposed meeting, His Lordship suggested that some independent person should be asked to preside. Mr. Coltman suggested the name of Father Frettas, but this was disapproved by the defendants. Mr. Campbell submitted that the first defendant as the chairman of the Board of Directors, was the proper person to preside. Mr. Coltman objected to him saying he was a very strong partisan. Mr. Campbell said that on consulting the first defendant, he found that he did not care to act as the chairman of the proposed meeting.

The Judge:: I am not surprised at it. Eventually it was decided to leave the election of the chairman to the meeting itself.

His Lordship also remarked that the Board of Directors was much too large. It was difficult to expect a board of so many persons to agree. Mr. Campbell replied that the jury consisted of 12 men, and they were supposed to agree.

His Lordship observed that in the case of the jury if they did not agree, they would not be permitted to go home.

It was also agreed that the present directors should offer to resign and offer themselves for re-election at the general meeting. The number of directors should be limited to 10, with no power to them to add to their number. The general meeting should also consider the question whether any further share capital of the Company should be issued and if so on what conditions.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th September, 1919, was 30.025 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12.

The Second Special Tribunal reassembling this morning, as usual, Mr. H. C. Coyaji, public prosecutor, proceeded with the cross-examination of witness Vallabh Jeeva, in connection with the Vadod wire-cutting case. Witness said that he owned 20 to 25 acres of land and that on the night of the wire-cutting, he had gone to sleep in one of his fields. To his knowledge, no horn was blown in the village unless there was a wedding. It was never blown to collect people. There is no Home Rule branch in the village. He deposed that he was a Home-ruler and, as such, had paid Re. 2 to the Nadiad centre. Accused No. 1 was not the Secretary, nor was accused No. 6 the President of the Home Rule branch at Vadod. He said that he knew Moti Bahadur, Soma Jesiug and Jeeva Jeebhai, prosecution witnesses, and that there was no ill-feeling between them and himself. The daily newspaper "Hindustan" is received in Vadod at Tuljabhai's shop.

Prabhudas Shanker, Police patel of Jankeria, was the next witness examined. He deposed to the fact that there were two strikes in Vadod, one on the 6th and the other on the 11th April, the last one ending on the 12th April at 10 or 11 a.m. He said that no horn or bugle was ever blown to collect people.

Shankerbhai Govindbhai (father of accused Nos. 1 and 19) was next cited as a witness. He deposed that there was no meeting at the Paravadi either on the 10th or 11th April nor any bugle blown to assemble people there. He affirmed that there were factions between Dharalas and Patidars. Some ten years ago the services of watchmen from the villages of Vera and Kavitha were engaged, leaving aside the Vadod Dharalas. This did not please the Dharalas, who consequently set 40 stocks of hay on fire. One Bechar was the Police patel and his daughter, Sona, aged 10 was murdered. Shanker Bhaiji and Bhaiji Bapu were charged with murder, tried, and acquitted. He was a witness in that case.

Kalu Himatji and Tulsi Mathur, the next witnesses, deposed similarly stating that there was no assemblage as the Paravadi, that there was no practice of calling people by the sound of horn, and that no man was sent round to summon people to attend a meeting at the Paravadi.

The examination of witness Tulsi Mathur was not finished, when the Court rose for the day.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

Before the Second Special Tribunal to-day the examination of defence witnesses in the Vadod wire cutting case was continued by Mr. V. J. Patel, Mulji Jetha deposed that there was a strike on the 6th April. Prayers were offered at Ramji Mandir on that day. He said he never knew that any meeting was ever held at Paravadi nor was there any assemblage of persons either on the 11th or 12th April at Paravadi. Moti Mundas, Amarsing Rambhai, Bhagwanji Kalyansing and Motibhai Ratansee corroborated the story of other witnesses on the main essentials that there was no meeting whatsoever either on 11th or on 12th April, no resolution arrived at to cut wires, and that the strike on the 11th April ended on the 12th immediately after the receipt of the news of Mr. M. K. Gandhi's release. Moti Mundas said that there were about 100 persons to receive Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi when they had been to Vadod the year before last. Bhagwanji Kalyansing said he had paid Rs. 2 to the Home Rule Branch at Nadiad, as some persons whom he could not name, had been to Vadod to collect money.

Moti Kanbhai was the next witness examined who said that there was no meeting at Paravadi either on 11th or 12th April and meetings were as a rule never held at Paravadi. He knew Sana Himat who was his cousin to the fourth degree. If he alleges that there was a meeting on the 11th and 12th April at Paravadi, lectures were delivered there and a resolution to cut wires was passed, he said it was all falsehood. Sana is an associate of Menpura Dharalas and is single and not married till now.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

CITY MAGISTRATE COURT BURNING CASE.

ALL ACCUSED PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

The First Special Tribunal resumed, today, the hearing of the City Magistrate Court Burning Case. Mr. Baig, the investigating police officer, was the last prosecution witness. He deposed about Punchnamas and the investigations made by him in this case. In reply to a question put by Mr. Velinker, the witness said that the persons concerned in any riot cases and who were first arrested, were not brought as witnesses.

The Court then took the statements of the accused.

Accused No. 1 stated that he had not committed any offence. He was quite innocent. He returned from his mill, on the day of the riot, to his house at about 10 a.m. and then met Mrs. Sadgun. About one hour, or one hour and a half, he went to the market to purchase vegetables, and while passing by the Khasbazar Police Chowky he was accidentally wounded on his arm by a bullet. So he at once returned home, and saw Mrs. Sadgun. He did not go near the City Magistrate's Court or the Bank of Bombay. He had also not taken any part in any riot. There was not any special reliable evidence against him. Sheikh Mohomed Shaikh Banoo, one of the witnesses, had a grudge against him and so he got up a false story that he had seen him in the riot, with the help of his companion Jiva Muga.

Praladh Atmaram, accused No. 2, said that he was wounded while standing near the Bombay Ban. Alon a municipal compouncer was also wounded by buckshots. The evidence against him was got up and false. He had never been in the compound of the City Magistrate's Court. The Police and the Excise Department being hand-in-glove, they assisted each other.

Magan Bhaiji, accused No. 3, said that he was wounded near the "Three Gates" by the buckshots fired by the police. The police had arrested Meghu, one of the witnesses, also along with him. He was innocent.

Amra Kala, accused No. 4, said that he was wounded by a buckshot fired by the police in the bazar near Ganchi's shop. He had not taken any part in the riot, and had not gone to the City Magistrate's Court.

EVIDENCE OF A BOY ACCUSED.

Mohan Malu, accused No. 5, said he was aged only ten years. He was wounded by buckshots, near Pemkore's Naka, on the 12th April. He had not taken any part in the riots. He had enmity with witnesses who deposed against him.

Kachra Jiwa, accused No. 6, said he was not in the riot. The witnesses gave evidence against him on account of enmity. On the day of the riot he had gone to Parshar, a village, to bring his brother's wife. He returned to Ahmedabad on the 14th April.

Asha Tulshi, accused No. 7, said that he was not in the riots. He was near his brother who was sick, and who died five days after the riot.

Kuber Dhiga, accused No. 8, said he was innocent. He was not in the riot. He was arrested from his mill after the riots.

Popat Kalidas, accused No. 9, said he was not in the riot and knew nothing about the riots. On account of enmity the witnesses had given false evidence against him.

After these statements were taken the Court asked Mr. Kemp as to what he proposed to do with the boy accused, Mohan. Mr. Kemp said he would give a reply on Monday as to whether the accused should be discharged or tried.

JUDGMENTS IN ARSON CASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

To-day the Court of the First Tribunal was crowded with pleaders and spectators to hear three judgments in the arson cases.

In the Bulakhidas House Looting Case accused Haji Rashul was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, Dhobi Magan to five years, Mahomed Karim to three years, Bechar to seven years, Bhikha and Jiwa to three years, each.

In the Hussainkhan's House Looting Case accused Ghella was sentenced to five years, Gulamnabi to three years, and Abdurehman to three years.

In the Examination Mandap Burning Case accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were sentenced to five years each. In this case Rao Bahadur Setalvad differed from his learned brothers.

The Court heard sixteen defence witnesses in the City Magistrates Court burning case. The boy accused Mohan Maluk was discharged. The prosecutor did not press the charge against him.

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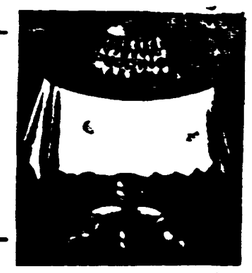

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The Etiology of the Punjab Disorder.

BY MR. ALFRED NUNDY, BAR-AT-LAW.

Official admission.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer in his address to the Mahomedan deputation stated: "The Rawalpindi Division, which is almost exclusively Mahomedan, stands out easily first in India in its martial record." During the first two years of the war I was public prosecutor at Rawalpindi, and had therefore first hand knowledge as to what was being done in the matter of recruiting, but I prefer to waive the privilege of retailing my knowledge in favour of the "Punjab Gazette." Space will not permit a reference to more than one Division and I will take Multan, to which Muzuffergurh is attached. During the last two years of the war I visited Multan about two or three times a month, and so extraordinary were the operations in connection with recruiting that I confess I hesitate to put on record all I heard. Anyhow the "Punjab Gazette" gives a fair idea, though of course the worst details are omitted, and in respect to these the Indian agency was entirely responsible and I will give full credit to English officials that those never reached their ears, and would most certainly have never been tolerated by them. A Divisional Durbar was held on the 30th January, 1919, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Deputy Commissioner of Multan read out the joint address of the District Board and Municipal Committee, from which I make the following extract:—"On Your Honour's visit here last February Your Honour addressed to us words of exhortation and encouragement. Laying these to heart we have done our best to take our due share in the responsibilities of our citizenship. Our agricultural population was concerned mainly with the provision of recruits. Our urban population mainly with the raising of contributions to the War Loan. In the former aim *we attained a degree of success*, which we hope will meet with Your Honour's approval and in the latter we achieved our object of providing what we considered on the basis of wealth to be our share of a provincial contribution of four and a quarter crores of rupees."

We then come to the speech delivered by the Commissioner of Multan, from which I take the following extract:—"In the Multan District at the end of December 1917, the recruiting returns show that the total number of men enlisted was 759 or one in 566 of the male population, while at the end of November 1918 the number shown is 4,636 or one in 93 of the male population, I am afraid with a few exceptions the leading men in the district have not done their duty. Instead of enlisting members of their own families they tried to *buy* or *coerce* men of a lower social stratum. *Objectionable methods of coercion* were resorted to by some headmen, with the result that in *some cases the public tranquility was disturbed*. Attempts were made, and in numerous cases were successful, to fraudulently enlist foreigners from other districts and other divisions as residents of this district though this was against the orders of Government. Next comes the Muzaffargurh district. The recruiting returns show that at the end of December 1917, the total number of men in the army was 387 or one in 800 of the male population, while at the end of November 1918 it was 2,018 or one in 153. The remarks I have made about the recruiting operations in the Multan District apply also to this District. I hope Your Honour will make allowances for the difficulties of the leading men in these districts who, though they have *spent money willingly in attempting to make others enlist*, have failed signally in the task, because they have withheld their own kith and kin."

I now come to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech from which I quote the following extracts:—"The special appeal I made to you at the Montgomery Durbar over two years ago to abandon the attitude of negative loyalty and to bear your share of the Empire's burdens as your neighbours were doing, fell on deaf ears. You had, you pleaded, no military traditions. But I did not despair, and in consultation with your Commissioner and the military authorities recruiting for a half Battalion from men of this division was begun two years ago. The work was uphill and success has never, I fear, been complete. Again last February in a public Durbar here I ventured to predict that we were in the last year of the war and asked you to seize the last opportunity, so as to be able to claim a share in the final victory. I asked the Multan division for a modest quota of 15,000 men in all, and when the crisis of last March demanded a supreme effort from all loyal subjects of the King-Emperor I called on the Division to increase its effort. When in November last our foes laid down their arms Multan Division had sent to the colours 18,000 men, or one in 116 of the male population: of these 11,500 had been enrolled since my appeal in February. Of the 18,000 only, 12,500 were combatants. That, you will say, is no mean effort. It was, I admit, a great advance, but unfortunately it came too late; a large proportion of those who joined deserted from thei depots or units and very few indeed faced the enemy in the field. What have your leaders done? Your Commissioner has answered that question. When the leaders refrained from doing their duty, what wonder that their humbler neighbours, who had been induced to enlist, thought it no shame to break their oath of fidelity and desert the colours? Those who worked in organising recruiting in the Division have had a most arduous task: they have had to contend with pathy, timidity and *even with open hostility*, which in some cases unfortunately *culminated in riot, bloodshed and defiance of authority*, especially in Multan and Muzaffargarh. The Multan District raised the number of enlistments during the war from 39 to 4,636, or one to 96 of the male population, a result largely due to the special efforts of Mr. Dunnett. I am afraid many of these enlistments represent only a temporary connection with the army, and they partly consist of outsiders who were enrolled in Multan by *methods of overzealous recruiters which in some cases were forcibly resented.*"

Alleged Improper methods.

The misdeeds of zealous recruiters were admitted by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, but can he plead he had no knowledge that high officers of Government, Indian and English, resorted to practices illegal and improper in coercing men to enlist, and prostituted legal processes for this purpose? How did he think, when no heed was paid to his entreaties and admonitions, 11,500 were enrolled within a few months? Here again I will subordinate my own information to the "Punjab Gazette" by making another extract from the speech of the Commissioner at the aforementioned Durbar:—"Your Honour has been graciously pleased to exercise clemency under Secton 401 Criminal Procedure Code towards certain misguided persons who committed offences during the period of the war. The cases in question were of dacoity, rioting, resistance to recruiting measures, which had a political aspect and in which the courts had been constrained, in view of the then existant circumstances, to impose severely deterrent sentences. The cases in which Your Honour has taken action under Section 401 Criminal Procedure Code are those in which the people of the localities concerned by their subsequent behaviour have shown that they repented of their misconduct and in which they have subsequently assisted the officers of Government in the maintenance of constituted authority. Under the orders I am referring to, 125 convicts will be released forthwith, i.e., on the 1st February, 1919, and large remissions have been made in the sentences of 66 other convicts." All this can have but one meaning and that is that certain individuals proved recalcitrant in furnishing the quota of recruits demanded from them, they found themselves lodged in jail for breach of the Defence of India Act, as to the elasticity of whose provisions there is no question, and when their relations and other villagers showed themselves more amendable to satisfy the demands of the authorities the clemency of the Lieut.-Governor was called in requisition to let the persons who had resisted authority out from jail. I know of several cases in another part of the province where persons were prosecuted for resisting officials in the discharge of their duties, the said duties being for the time being to obtain recruits and all that the accused persons had done was to refuse to fall in with the views of the authorities. They were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, but were acquited by the appellate courts. And what is this allusion to "money spent willingly in attempting to make others enlist!" Mr. Casson, the Commissioner of Ambala, is more explicit. He says with reference to Hissar that "in order to make up their quotas the people resorted to the most unatural expedient of subscribing large sums to be given to young men to enlist—Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 being the price of a recruit." The quota system by which each village was to provide a certain number of men entailed in many instances the greatest hardship. If men were not forthcoming, the villagers had to pay huge fines in the shape of payment to those whom they could induce to enlist. Page after page of the "Punjab Gazette" is taken up in giving a list of the names of those on whom rewards for services rendered in recruitment were conferred in the shape of titles of sorts, recruiting badges, Khillats, swords of honour and grants of land. With this army of recruiters abroad abuses of various kinds were inevitable, and helped to aggravate the discontent from which the people were suffering, due to causes industrial and economic into the details of which it is impossible to enter for want of space.

We must bear in mind that we have only the official accounts, which as has already been pointed out are very meagre, to go upon as regards the particulars relating to the disturbances. From stray allusions contained therein, as a matter of fact in the Lieutenant-Governor's speeches, to "city riff-raffs," "city mobs" "brutalised mobs" and "scum of the bazaars and towns" as having formed the component parts of the crowds engaged in creating disturbances and committing outrages in the towns, the inference is natural that the criminal element very largely predominated. The "Civil and Military Gazette" refers to hodligans in Amritsar tearing down the portraits of the civic fathers, trampling upon them and setting fire to them. Many a criminal to whom justice had been meted out by the city fathers must have blessed the day when he could pay off old scores. That no respectable people or members of the educated classes were noticed amongst those committing outrages is a very significant fact, but there is another, possessing still greater significance, and that is the readiness with which law-abiding people came to the rescue of Europeans, ladies and men, whose lives were in danger. One has only to look at the names of those to whom rewards were bestowed by Sir Edward Maclagan at the Durbar held by him in Amritsar, to be convinced that men of all classes and communities gave signal proofs of their loyalty at the risk of their lives.

Outrages in the Interior.

Now, as regards the outrages committed in the interior, at railway stations remote from towns, along the lines of railways where rails were uprooted or telegraph wires cut, it is easy to make a fair guess as to the identity of those who were indulging in a campaign of lawlessness. That the urban population was very much exasperated at the coercive and improper operations of those engaged in recruiting as also in raising funds for war loans and charities, there can be no question. That a large number from being discontented became disaffected need create no surprise. To be ready to have their revenge on the ultimate author of their woes they needed no further incitement, and the emissaries of Bolshevism and of the educated classes, who they thing are fattening under British rule, would have had short shrift from them. They had been wronged, they had been insulted, they had been plundered and they wanted some outlet for their overcharged feelings to satisfy the cravings of nature. And when they found the criminal element ready at hand to co-operate with them all discretion was cast to the winds. But where did these auxiliaries turn up from? The Hon. Mr. Craig, in his speech in the Punjab Council on the Patrol Bill, had made the following significant remarks:—"At present the Punjab is peaceful and free from crime. Will any honourable member be bold enough to prophesy that that state will last when after the war thousands and hundreds of thousands of the more adventurous spirits return to their native land? It is quite probable that a year or two hence you may see a great recrudescence of armed dacoity, cattle theft or robbery." Mr. Craig had probably some information that the last residence of a good proportion of the soldiers that would be disbanded was within the four walls of His Majesty's jail and he by no means went beyond the mark in surmising that these good people would be sure to make hay while the sun shone for them. And here again we find the loyal element, "gentlemen," "soldiers" and "peasants," as stated by Sir Michael O'Dyer, coming to the fore and by their conduct affording a contradiction to the statement that the country at large had become infected by open rebellion.

(To be Continued.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

cases cigarettes; 72 runlets tar; 690 d/s terpentine; 2 cases cocoa.

S S Shingo Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha:—680 cases glassware; 15 cases antimonyware; 35 cases perfumery; 20 cases metalware; 4 cases electric cable; 4 cases olass flasks; 8 cases burners; 10 cases whistles; 100 cases slates; 98 cases tops; 10 cases mouth organ; 103 cases stationery; 113 cases porcelainware; 41 cases cotton goods; 154 cases enamelledware; 35 cases padlocks; 17 cases tin boxes; 3 cases garkers; 61 cases cand goods and cand. provision; 18 cases matting mats; 50 cases glass chimney; 7 cases metal boxes; 6 cases cigarettes cases; 10 cases glass tumblers; 27 cases brassware; 100 cases camphor oil; 3 cases paperware; 4 cases hoops; 29 cases anty. whistles; 103 cases aluminum circles; 169 bales ginger; 297 cases non-poisonous matches; 4 cases nickelledware; 4 cases pearl beads; 2 cases rattles; 253 bales cotton sheeting; 120 cases white lead powder; 17 cases cotton hosiery; 3,031 bags ground peas, 11 bales, 132 cases silk piece-goods; 25 cases tin rattles; 642 cases sulphur matches; 5 cases nickel whistles 282 bales, 35 bundles, 74 cases silk; 8 cases ponjee; 4,389 bags green beans; 1,012 cases safety matches; 100 cases non-poisonous sulphur matches; 24 cases earthenware pots; 100 bags yellow Dextrine; 22 bales Grey cotton yarn; 2 cases silk goods; 85 cases mirror; 5 cases nickel boxes; 5 cases rubber goods; 1,237 bales cotton shirting; 116 bales matting; 6 cases lamps; 7 cases goggles; 4 cases soap boxes; 10 cases surgical and rubber goods; 8 cases penholders; 3 cases nickelled soap boxes; 20 cases socks; 16 cases cotton hosiery goods; 200 bags wheat starch; 50 bags galangal; 10 cases broken glass; 2 cases brass and curious; 2 coils ropes; 24 cases white yarn; 47 cases empty glass bottles; 47 cases glass; 249 cases shirting; 12 cases spectacles; 363 h/c green tea; 5 cases medicine; 100 bales sugar candy; 6 cases woollen twill; 20 cases rattan; 2,700 cases, 10 bales cassia; 200 cases cassia of legnia; 500 cases fire crackers; 10 bales, 10 cases China roots; 204 cases glass bangles; 29 cases, 20 packages paper; 668 bags sopan wood; 11 d/s oil; 2,510 cases dry cocoanuts; 67 bales, 65 bundles fibre; 30 bags plumbago; 25 chests, 15 cases, 49 packages, 159 h/c, 336 bags tea; 50 bags arecanuts; 180 bales cotton; 183 cases soap.

S S Khiva from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—2 cases toilet soap; 5 cases stationery; 3 cases hat, handkerchiefs, shoes; 12 cases essences and colour; 33 cases champagne and claret; 57 packages sauges, salt, tinned fish, vinegar, etc.; 2 packages raisins; 7 cases padlocks; 3 d/s glycerine; 6 cases pharmaceutical preparations; 3 hhds. rum; 8 cases glue; 7 7 cases liquid and saddle paste, boot polish; 18 cases hosiery yarn; 8 cases woollens silks hosiery, etc.; 10 cases quinine sulphur; 5 cases dyes; 42 bars, 3 bales metal; 248 cases, 8 hhds. wine; 2,441 cases, 105 pottles brandy; 8 packages hams, bacon, chocolate, etc.; 1 hhde., 20 cases portwine; 8 packages, 4 cases drapery; 21 cases woollens, cottons, cotton goods, hosiery, etc.; 2 cases glassware; 11 cases sulphate of Quinine; 4 casks plumbago cruicibles; 36 casks ivary; 18 cases perfumed spirits; 8 cases tobacco 139 cases lamps; 4 cases flavour essences and colour; 32 cases liquers; 89 cases preserved goods; 46 cases sardines; 24 cases cigarettes; 45 cases cottons; 3 cases glass lenses; 4 d/s olive oil; 2 cases shoes; 290 bottles, 60 iron bottles quick silver; 43 cases artificial silk yarn; 9 cases castor oil, medicines, potass bromide; 5 cases biscuits; 41 cases pamphlets; 10 packages medicine, tincture, essential oil, disinfecting fluid; 7 packages essential oil, medicines; 5 d/s cables 200 cask; alizarine dye; 5 cases drapery and boots; 75 cases champagne; 100 bundles yellow metal sheets; 4 cases roller composition; 51 cases painting oil; 21 bales, 1 case paper; 4 crts. lysol; 2 cases screws; 2 cases drugs, etc.; 8 cases flavour essences; 2 cases drugs; 2 cases chocolate; 20 bags bolts; 7 cases hooks and eyes; 113 casks asphalte; 40 cases perfumed spirits, soap; woollens, stationery, etc.; 4 cases agri seed; 98 packages drapery, earthenware, printed paper, cotton piece-goods; 5 cases artificial silk mills; 6 cases periodicals; 4 cases synamos.

S S Bremen from Australia, Agents M. M. and Co.:—21,634 bags wheat.

MORE QUESTIONS ON THE PUNJAB.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT ON THE DEFENSIVE.

On September 10, the Hon. Pundit Malaviya asked a number of questions regarding the Punjab. The answers given by the Home Member to the original questions, were published by us on Thursday last. The following are the series of supplementary questions put by the Hon. Pundit Malaviya after the formal answers of the Home Member:—

The Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya asked (supplementary question No. 40):—

My Lord, with regards to the answer of the Hon. Member respecting part (a) of this question, viz., that the information is not available, am I to understand that the number of persons actually arrested and detained in custody in connection with the recent disturbances in the Punjab is not known to the Government?

Sir William Vincent:—That is correct. The number of persons arrested is not known to the Government of India.

The Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya:—May I request that the Government be pleased to ask for that information and lay it on the table at the next meeting of the Council?

Sir William Vincent:—I ask for notice of that question.

The Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya:—Then, my Lord, with regard to part (e) the Hon. Member says that no information is available as regards the number of persons arrested, but released without trial. Will the Government be pleased to ask for this information also and lay it on the table at the next meeting of the Council?

Sir William Vincent:—My Lord, these are really questions more for the local Council than for us; but we have met the Hon. Member as far as we have information. If the Hon. Member so desires, I will attempt to have the information collected.

The Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya next asked:—

My Lord, I beg here also to ask a supplementary question, and I may with your Lordship's permission say here that the local Council is not sitting and that is why it has become necessary for me to ask so many questions here. With regard to the answer to parts (b), (c) and (d), that from the material at present available Government are not in a position to give accurate information on this point, viz., as to the number of cases in which summaries of memoranda of evidence and reasons for findings were recorded, etc., will the Government be pleased to ask for such information and lay it on the table at the next meeting of the Council?

Sir William Vincent:—I will ask for the information, but I do not undertake to lay it on the table at the next meeting of the Council.

DETAILS IN DUE COURSE.

The Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya:—I beg to ask, my Lord, if the Legal Remembrancer informed the applicants where they could obtain copies of the judgments.

Sir William Vincent:—I have no information on the point. The Legal Remembrancer is an officer under the provincial government.

The Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya:—I beg to ask if the Government will be pleased to state the details of these assaults on magistrates, the police and the troops.

Sir William Vincent:—The details of these assaults will be placed before the Committee of Inquiry, which will be appointed by the Government of India.

The Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya:—May I ask if the Government is aware that the popular estimate of the numbers killed at Amritsar is over a thousand?

Sir William Vincent:—I am aware that exaggerated accounts of the casualties at Amritsar are prevalent. The figures which I have given are those which we have been able to collect.

NO USEFUL PURPOSE.

The Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya:—May I ask the reason why? Is it because the Government think that it will not bear public light?

Sir William Vincent:—The Government of India do not think that any useful purpose will be served by laying this information on the table.

The Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya speaking, further, on the resolution regarding Punjab affairs, said:—

May I rise to a point of order, my Lord? I did not want to go into details regarding the behaviour of His Majesty's troops in the Punjab and I doubt whether the Hon. Member's remarks are pertinent here. I have avoided so far as I could all reference to facts of a controversial nature which are to be enquired into by the Committee of Enquiry—(Laughter by many members).

His Excellency the President:—Order, Order. It is impossible for me to hear what the Hon. Member is saying if he (*sic*) drowns his voice.

The Hon. Pundit Malaviya:—My Lord, unfortunately a little levity is sometimes imported by some people even into the most solemn discussion. I have avoided going into those facts of a controversial character which would establish whether Sir Michael O'Dwyer was responsible for creating the "serious time" referred to by the Hon. Member or not and whether His Majesty's troops had acted rightly in the situation or not. I have avoided all reference to these and many other important details, and I would suggest that Hon. Members may discuss the Resolution on the grounds I have put forward. I think it would be unfair to the Committee of Enquiry to prejudge which have been referred to them. But if these questions are raised I will have to express my views regarding them. I put this plainly before your Excellency so that the blame for importing these matters into the discussion may not rest upon me.

Opinions of the Day

Export Duty on Hides.

"The Hindoo":—We are afraid measures of Imperial Preference such as the one evidenced in this Bill are not calculated to serve the best interests of the country We trust all these aspects will be carefully discussed in the Council and at least the rebate allowed considerably reduced. The public are asked to view the Bill as though it were a harmless measure calculated immensely to strengthen the Empire, stimulate industrial development in the country and safeguard the interests of the producers. We are unable to think that is so innocent a piece of legislation. We trust that greater and more careful attention will be paid in the Council to the far-reaching consequences that the measure, if enacted, is likely to produce to the tanning industry and cattle-owners in the country.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

"The Leader":—For courageous expression of honest views one has to go to Mr. Gandhi. He says what he thinks is right and just, whether it pleases the people or the Government or not. The manner in which he criticises Government can create no bitterness. He is not afraid of telling the truth. "Young India" under his editorship is setting an admirable standard of journalism which any Indian journal can follow without sacrificing its honesty or independence. Writings like his, characterised by scrupulous fairness, are many times more effective than all the froth and foam of some Indian and Anglo-Indian papers. Some people think that Mr. Gandhi's weakness, if we may say so, is his abounding faith in the goodness of every one. But it is his greatness also. As an instance of his courageous expression of opinions, we may mention the views he has expressed in "Young India" about the Committee of Enquiry in Punjab affairs. In his opinion a commission appointed from Delhi can be just as effective as a Royal commission. As regards its personnel, he suggests suspension of judgment. 'Trust it,' he writes, 'and respond to the Viceregal appeal for a calm atmosphere.' He thinks the terms of reference are broad enough to cover an examination of the judgments of the Punjab special tribunals and to include the power for the Committee to recommend total or partial remission of sentences. But as this is not clearly expressed he would like to have the point cleared.

Sir Edward's Championship.

"The New Times":—We have appreciated Sir Edward Maclagan's pacificatory methods in the Punjab, but have not expected his Honour to take the popular view of the situation in regard to the events in the Punjab. His Honour is a distinguished member of a close Corporation, and it was too much to expect him to stand against the doings of the late Punjab ruler supported as he was by the Government of Lord Chelmsford. Sir Edward said in the Council that the rapidity with which the situation had been met had 'averted a very grave catastrophe.' We should like to know, if, to meet such a 'grave' situation, martial law was at all necessary. And are we to understand that when an area is declared under Martial Law, officials can do what they like? In America, in England, France, Australia, and Canada, there have been great disturbances; on some occasions people there have actually fired upon and killed the police and citizens; there has been an orgy of destruction of property, loot has been indulged in and yet there was no Martial Law in those countries. The reason is not far to seek. In self-governed countries the Executive is responsible to its people; in bureaucratically governed countries like India, the Executive is responsible to none but itself.

The Turkish Question.

"The Tribune":—No question has agitated the Islamic world so much during recent times as the rumoured dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. The Khalifate question has formed the subject of representations by leading Mussalmans to the authorities both in India and in England. His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his Opening speech at the Imperial Legislative Council had something reassuring to say on the question. His Excellency said, 'have throughout done all in my power to ensure full representation of their feelings. Not only have the Government of India placed the views of Muslim India with strong emphasis before his Majesty's Government, our delegates voiced those views before the Peace Conference, and that nothing might be left undone to lend weight to their evidence, it was reinforced by three Muslims of distinction who had been specially delegated to attend the Peace Conference with them. Muslim India may therefore rest assured," concluded his Excellency, "that its feelings have been given the fullest representation possible." It appears from a lengthy communication on the subject issued over the signatures of thirty-five leading Mussalman gentlemen belonging to the different provinces of India that it is proposed to hold an All-India Muslim Conference at Lucknow on Sunday, the 21st instant. The necessity of voicing the united opinion of Muslim India on a question which they look upon as "religious" is obvious. It is to be hoped that the final settlement of this problem will be satisfactory to all concerned without at the same time in any way injuring the religious susceptibilities of our Islamic brethren.

BENGAL RICE CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The Bengal Government has issued the following communique:—

In a communique of the 28th August on the rice situation, it was stated that the autumn rice crop was on the whole satisfactory. It is now published for general information that a preliminary estimate of that crop in Bengal, which has been subsequently prepared, amounts to an outturn of cleaned rice of one million seven hundred thousand tons or four and three-fifths crores of maunds.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 16.

S S Barala—Coleburn—Busreh—Sept. 9.
S S Merkara—Manley—Karachi—Sept. 14.

DEPARTURES.

September 16.

S S Lightning—Grant—Persian Gulf.
S S Gregory Apear—Ellis—Calcutta.
S S Chinkoa—Bignold—Karachi.

September 16.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

S S Skuld—Gabrielsen—Bangkok.
S S Kura—Winter—Mahomerah.
S S City of Cairo—Dowse—Liverpool via Karachi.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain E. Coleburn, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 31 deck passengers, which port she had left on 9th instant.

S S Merkara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Merkara, 5,195 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 3 deck passengers, which port she had left on 14th instant.

S S Lightning:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Lightning, 5,023 tons, Captain W. E. Grant, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Skuld:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain K. Gabrielsen, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Bangkok via Colombo, Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo.

S S Kura:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Kura, 1,520 tons, Captain A. Winter, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S City of Cairo:—The City Line steamer City of Cairo, 5,023 tons, Captain B. Dawse will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

The N Y K Steamer Hwah Wu left Kobe for Hongkong via Osaka and Moji (Westward bound), on the 13th instant.

The N Y K Steamer Kosoku Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound), on the 12th instant.

The N Y K Steamer Shinryu Maru (Eastward bound), arrived at Kobe, on the 12th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY Ddocks.

Tuesday 16th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Kasado Maru	N F	N F	..O S Kaisha
C & E Firoozi	N F	N F	..T M & Co
D Largo Law	New York	1-10-19	..W & A G & Co
G Dumra ..	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
H Bahrein..	Aden	N F	..T M & Co
Offside			
Utopia ..	N F	N F	..H S Shustary & Co
Offside			
P Abydos ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L Persee ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L Kura ..	Mahomerah	17-9-19	..S W & Co
Offside			
N Hjelteefjord	Antwerp	25-9-19	..T M & Co
Offside			
P Greleden.	London	N F	..Graham & Co
Offside			
O Soriemawia Maru	N F	N F	A M Jeevanjee
Q Skuld ..	Shingapore	N F	..F F C & Co
80 ton crane Vergemeer		N F	..Omar Pdy & Engrs. Works Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri ..	N F	14-9-19	..W M & Co
Kaveri ..	..	..	..K N & Co
Satrunji ..	Karachi	15-9-19	..K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Khosrou ..	24 hours	15-9-19	..T M & Co
Taroba ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Kowelt ..	..	..	..
4 Vancouver	Marseilles	15-9-19	..T M & Co
5 Aviles ..	Genoa	N F	..T M & Co
6 Glensloy.	Antwerp	N F	W & A G & Co
7 Ishime Maru..	Kobe	21-9-19	..N Y Kaisha
8 Zayani..	Jeddah	16-9-19	..H S Shustary & Co
9 Iran ..	Busra	N F	H S Shustary & Co
10 Indu Maru	Kobe	21-9-19	..O S Kaisha
14 Lhasa..	Karachi	18-9-19	..M M & Co
16 Kasara ..	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBBOUR WALL.

Bashayan .	N F	N F	..J M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Kigoma	London	20-9-19	..M M & Co
2 Varga ..	Busra	19-9-19	..M M & Co
3 Stephen..	U K	15-9-19	..D R I M
4 Ba ora..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
5 Merkara	London	N F	..M M & Co
Offside			
6 City of Cairo ..	Liverpool	17-9-19	..K N & Co
8 City of Bristol..	Calcutta	16-9-19	..K N & Co
7 Olympia.	Liverpool	27-9-19	..Graham & Co
9 Clan Macbride	Malbar Coast	28-9-19	..J Finlay & Co
9 Huntsland	Karachi	17-9-19	..Graham & Co
10 Turrilla ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
11 Busra ..	Rangoon	17-9-19	..M M & Co
13 El Pardo	London	21-9-19	..M M & Co
13 Bradenburg	N F	N F	..Graham & Co
14 Bremen	London	20-9-19	..M M & Co
14 Barala.	Busra	19-9-19	..M M & Co
Offside			
17 Baroda..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Jetty Prams Ferdinand	N F	N F	..D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Omro ..	N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co

EXPORTS.

September 16.

S S Glensloy for Rotterdam:—4,003 cwts myrabolam Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.

S S Vancouver Maru for Marseilles:—1,009 cwts ground-nuts Kalli Bros.

S S Vancouver Maru for a port in France—1,000 cwts ground-nuts Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Shingo Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton G. Dossa and Co.

S S Kasada Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton G. Dossa and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Chinkoa from London, Agents M. M. and Co:—1,755 copper ingots; 2 cases meat extracts; 32 cases infants' food; 8 cases glass feeding bottle; 16 cases castor oil; 32 cases malt and codliver oil; 8 cases medicine; 110 bags almonds; 5 cases invalid food; 4 cases perfumery; 40 cases 583 casks cement; 8 cases meat extract and codliver oil; 4 cases sanatogen; 300 bundles yellow metal shute; 2 cases olive oil; 5 cases silk; 5 cases perfumery and soap; 80 kegs lead; 200 cases gin; 707 cases oilmanstores; 108 cases biscuits; 5 cases hematogen; 37 cases drugs; 20 cases flavour essences; 5 cases peptonode; 5 cases formamint tablets; 100 cases vinegar; 3 cases, 1,170 kegs paint; 6 cases periodicals; 23 cases chocolate chocolate confectionery; 250 d s terpentine substitute; 230 d/s sanitary fun; 2 cases salt; 200 cases old newspapers; 300 kegs white lead; 9 cases potass cyanede; 3 cases cocoa powder; 8 cases periodicals and magazines; 10 cases medicine spirits; 4 cases shoes, 5 cases paper; 88 cases oil varnish; 20 d/s linseed oil; 4 cases glass ware; 4 cases winecasks; 14 cases chocolate; 96 bales wrapping paper; 15 cases enamelled plate; 300 boxes plain sheet window glass; 9 cases bottled rhubarb; 21 cases syrup; 19 cases glass; 2 cases ivaries; 73 cases wines and spirits; 3 cases soap; 6 casks glassware; 420 d/s paint in oil; 36 cases wines; 2 cases perfumed spirit; 10 bottles quick silver; 2 cases cobalt oxide; 7 cases nuts;

(Continued in Column 3.)...

"100 shaves from 1 Blade."

TWINPLEX STROPPERS

(for Gillette Blades)

All 4 edges stropped at the same time

Latest "all closed" model in satin lined nickel case.

Price Rs. 13 each, Post Free.

MATHEWS & CO.

86, Hodows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala). BOMBAY

Waterproof Your Own Clothes.

This can be easily done at home by our new powder called

TURN-THE-RAIN.

Rs. 3 per bottle. Each bottle sufficient to one overcoat or one suit of clothes.

KALI & Co.

Corner Grant Road,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee Meeting at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Public Meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay 8-30 p.m. on the site of the Mustan Shah Tank, Belasis Road, New Nagpada, to consider the question Turkey, Khilafat and Holy Places of Islam.

SUNDAY, Sept. 21.

Public Meeting at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate Mr. Gandhi's 51st Birthday.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep H.	Dep M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	8	0	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	
Poona Express	19	40	7	
Delhi and Lucknow Express	7	15	22	

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep H.	Dep M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court to-day morning at 11-30 o'clock.

SHRI RAM MARUTI ANNIVERSARY.

To celebrate Shri Ram Maruti Anniversary at Dadar English School Hall, to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m., a public lecture on "The Ordeals of Hinduism" will be delivered by Mr. K. S. Thackeray, under the presidentship of Mr. G. B. Vaidya, and at 10-30, Nashikkar Boa will perform Hari-Kirtan and then Bhajan.

INDIAN LABOUR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Indian Labour League, a crowded public meeting was held at Dadar in Kirtikar's Chawl, in the evening on the 16th instant. A large number of workmen and mill-hands were present. On Mr. Pimputambekar being duly voted to the chair, Mr. Gaode, the Secretary of the League, moved a resolution electing unanimously Mr. Tilak and Mr. Wadia as representatives of Indian Labour at the coming International Conference of Labour at Washington, America, and emphatically protesting against the resolution recently passed, and sent to America, by a handful of men calling themselves spokesmen of the labouring classes. The resolution was unanimously passed, several mill-hands whole-heartedly supporting it.

COLOURS-MARKET

(From a Correspondent.)

The absolute lethargy which was conspicuous by the absence of demands for last few months in the Colours-market has now suddenly disappeared and owing to the uncertainty of future arrangement the market has been brisk. Nobody is definitely aware of the system of granting licenses and thus many conjectures are afloat in the market, which have given a speculative tendency to the Colours-market and merchants are found speculating in Congo-Red specially which has the greatest consumption in Bombay. Thus Congo-Red which was quoted at Rs. 4 before a fortnight had registered Rs. 9 per lb. in the last week, but it again fell to Rs. 7-8-0 per lb.

The quotations to-day are as under:—
Congo-Red (Nizam), Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8 per lb.
Congo-Red (Bolt), Rs. 6-8 per lb.
Direct Black, Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-8 per lb.
Malachite Green (crystals), Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per lb.
Glycerine Rs. 1,050 to Rs. 1,100 per cwt.
Metanil Yellow (German), Rs. 9 per lb.
Auromine, Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per lb.

"TATA IRON AND STEEL CO."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to "X" query in your valued issue of date re. the exorbitant commission of Rs. 28 lakhs of the second preference shares of the said Company, may I be allowed to state that in the last general meeting of the shareholders the chairman Sir Dorab Tata, expressed that while floating the Company the agents had a lot of difficulties in obtaining a loan, even from America, but knowing well the present circumstances, stability and the reputation of the Company which is not the same as it was twelve years back, the board of directors deemed it fair and reasonable to allow 28 lakhs of rupees to the members of the powerful syndicate. It is not that the agents entered into an agreement to pay off the whole underwriting commission of Rs. 28 lakhs on receipt of application and allotment money amounting to Rs. 72 lakhs. A Mahomedan gentleman as well as several poor shareholders like the undersigned strongly opposed, in the meeting for such arbitrary action of the so-called well wishers of the Company dirtctors, but unfortunately it had no support as usual from the sleeping shareholders, thus the resolution was carried and confirmed by the majority. In the same meeting the name of the syndicate was demanded and with great regret we heard the names of the syndicate. It consisted of none but the several directors and their friends. Now we find in the present report that the full sum has been written off against the nine months' profit thus the directors have shown their inability to declare even 8 per cent. dividend on the ordinary shares. Certainly shareholders have every right to oppose the writting off of the full commission. amount in such a short period. However, looking to the present Profit Tax Act, I believe the directors step must be approved of as most reasonable one. Let by-gones be by a gones but there is a strong rumour current in the exchange hall that this Company has entered into very favourable contracts with the Government as well as renowned English company. Will Sir Dorab Tata, the worthy chairman of the Company, be kind enough to throw some light over the matter in the coming meeting? No doubt such an explanation, will be a sort of compensation to the grieved shareholders to hold on their gilt edged securiters of "Tata Iron" in anticipation of the very bright future of the Company.—Yours, etc.,

MANECK HORMASJI MISTRY,
92, Patel Street.
Bombay, Sept., 9.

HOUSING PROBLEM AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The numerous tenant class in this country will offer its grateful thanks to the Government of India for having promptly introducing a Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 2nd instant for amendment of the Land Acquisition Act. As your readers are aware the latter Act provides machinery for compulsory acquisition of land for the use of public companies like Railways, etc. Had there been no such legislative measure in force it would have been very difficult to find land for public use. The moment, the information about the contemplated acquisition of land in a particular locality for a public purpose would get a broad private land owners would raise their prices to almost prohibitive rates which the company would be compelled to pay or give up acquisition thereof. Thus the object of such a company would be frustrated and ultimately the public would be the sufferer. Besides this the case of land is quite different from that of moveables which could be easily brought into a locality from different places if one particular merchant put an exorbitant price over it. Merchants would also compete between themselves to supply the demand and prices would find their natural level. But such is not the case with land. If you want to acquire a particular plot under the principle of "freedom of contract" you must either pay the price the owner may dictate or go without it. There would be nothing like competition in such a case. Having in view such an aspect of the case, Government has introduced the system of compulsory acquisition at reasonable value prevailing in the market in the neighbourhood with an addition of certain percentage 15 p. c., compulsory acquisition. The principle is economically sound and has worked satisfactorily in all civilized countries.

For the last 2 years or so owing to war condition just as rents were increased abnormally by profiteering landlords taking advantage of the peculiar circumstances the price of lands has also increased to an inordinate extent. People who have newly got wealth during the war, have made a rush for purchasing lands and buildings.

For some months past the rumour that schemes for providing housing accommodation in Bombay and its suburbs were being formulated having got abroad the price of land in the city and its suburbs has gone up to an incredible extent. Speculators gave fancy prices for plots in the hope of reselling the same in a few months and pocketing the difference. Thus plots changed hands at intervals of two or three months at increasing rates, so that prices went up abnormally. Land in Bombay which no one cared to purchase at Rs. 30 per square yard went up to Rs. 200 and more and similarly in the suburbs, there has been a rise of 600 to a thousand per cent.!!

Thus the object of putting into effect housing schemes in Bombay and the suburbs was being defeated. If land became dear, rents of buildings constructed thereon would also be high and so the beneficent object of those who are anxious to provide housing accommodation for the growing population of Bombay would be frustrated. Just as it became necessary to restrict the extortionate increase in rents in our city by the prompt enactment of the Rent Acts, it has now become expedient to make it possible to purchase lands at reasonable rates for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon. Not only in some of the towns of this Presidency generally and in Bombay particular has the problem assumed an expected gravity, but also in the other Presidencies. In Rangoon and parts of Bengal the profiteer in rent has been found busily employed with his machinations and so to checkmate his dangerous moves it has been deemed necessary to enact emergency measures on the lines of the Bombay Rent Acts. At the same time in these and other parts of the country plots of land have been offered at extraordinarily high rates such as none would have dreamt of a few years ago, the housing problem in those parts also has assumed grave proportions as it has done in Bombay and its neighbourhood and the Government of India has therefore (as stated above) lost no time in introducing the Land acquisition Act Amendment Bill. The object of the Bill is to afford to registered co-operative societies the same facilities as those already given to companies for compulsory acquisition of land required by them. It is to be remembered that private purchasers are not to be given the legislative protection, but only co-operative societies, whose bona fide object is to provide housing accommodation where urgently needed. Considering the difficulties experienced by such societies for securing sites for buildings, it is urgently necessary for the legislature to come to their help. No one will dispute the soundness of the principle underlying the Bill. If Improvement Trusts and other public bodies have been armed with such powers by the legislature in the interests of the public, there is no reason why co-operative societies having a similar object in view should not be given such powers. They are particularly needed in these times when profiteering is rampant in almost every commodity, and the promptness with which the Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council is a convincing proof of the solicitude of the Government for the public welfare. When a section of the public itself is making frantic efforts to squeeze the less favoured classes, it is but right that the Government should intervene and save the latter from the tyranny of a powerful class.

It is hoped the Bill will be carried through the legislature with as great a despatch as characterised the passing of our Bombay Rent Acts that are to be taken as models now by other Presidencies where similar conditions have prevailed owing to the cupidity of those who follow the get-rich quick gospel. The Bill will put a wholesome check on the greed of those owners who demand exorbitant and very high prices for their plots of land. It is a matter of satisfaction that Government is pledged to the solution of the housing problem and I have no doubt it will, if it proceeds at this rate with vigour and determination, succeed in tackling it.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.
Bharucha Building,
Princess Street, Sept. 13.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR HINDU LADIES.

To encourage public speaking by Hindu women, the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association has resolved to hold an Elocution Competition for Hindu ladies in the middle of October, 1919. The following subjects have been prescribed for the Competition:

MARATHI.

Subject I—"For what occupations are women specially fitted?" 4 prizes—Rs. 15, Rs. 10, Rs. 10 and Rs. 5.

Subject II—(For girls under 14).—(a) "Truth alone triumphs", or (b) "Even oil may be extracted by squeezing dusts of sand." 4 prizes—Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4.

Subject III—(Will be announced 24 hours before the appointed time). 3 prizes—Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15. The first prize of Rs. 25 is common to the best speech either in Marathi or Gujarathi.

GUJARATHI.

Subject I—"Social Service of well-to-do ladies and gentlemen." 4 prizes—Rs. 15, Rs. 10, Rs. 10 and Rs. 5.

Subject II—(For girls under 14).—(a) "Truth alone triumphs", or (b). "Patience and perseverence overcome mountains." 4 prizes—Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4.

Subject III—(Will be announced 24 hours before the appointed time). 3 prizes—Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15. The first prize of Rs. 25 is common to the best speech either in Marathi or Gujarathi.

Ladies and girls intending to take part in the Competition, should apply before the 30th September, 1919, to the Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, stating their full name, age, caste, occupation, address and the subject on which they intend to speak. Girls under 14 should also send a certificate of age signed by the parents or guardian and the Head Mistress of their school or any gentleman.

WANTED KONKAN COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have advocated the need for a college in the North Deccan in one of your recent articles, but you have forgotten the poor Konkan where want of a college is keenly felt. North Konkan, i.e., Thana and Colaba districts, are not far from Bombay and so the people of those districts are happier in this respect than those of the South Konkan, i.e., Ratnagiri. This district has no commercial importance and it barren soil is hardly adequate to support its teeming population of over a million souls. The people emigrate to Bombay, Berar, C. P. and other places to earn their bread. It is well-known that the people of this district are very intelligent and have given Gokhales and Bhandarkars to India. But Gokhale was Gokhale and Bhandarkar is Bhandarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye is a mathematician only because he emigrated to Bombay or Poona. How many intelligencies are wasted in this district in tilling small pieces of ancestral land scarcely yieding a few maunds of paddy and in filing civil suits in law courts! This is due only to want of an arts college accessible to them. Many youths who would have turned great scholars if there had been a college here are drudging on a pittance as clerks, primary schoolmasters and railway employees in foreign districts.

An arts college at Ratnagiri is therefore a pressing need. The bungalow of the late ex-King of Burma is now vacant and the Government would be too glad to hand it over to an educational institution. The bungalow is situated on a really grand site,—a hill commanding the full view of the sea. A creek flows just below the hill and thus the students will enjoy boating and swimming. There will be a sufficient number of students for there are seven feeder high schools in the district, besides one in the Sawantwadi State. Will not the Government or any private education society take the matter in hand and confer great benefit on the poor people of this district? Monetary help will surely come from the thousands of people who have emigrated from this district and have grown rich in foreign places like Bombay, Nagpur, etc.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

* * * *

The Rev. Dr. Skiner who, having relinquished the principalship of the Madras Christian College is proceeding home at the end of the month and Mrs. Skinner were entertained on Saturday evening at an "At home" by the Madras Christian College Day Committee when Dr. Skinner was presented with a document (which was a draft for 367 pounds) to be handed over to Mrs. Skinner as a token of his services as a great educationist.

* * * *

Mr. T. Cutchbertson Jones, Principal Agra College is going home on long leave.

* * * *

At the annual meeting of the Poona Sanitary Association held on Sunday with Mr. V. T. Agashe in the chair some amendments to rules and regulations of the Association were adopted as also the annual report of its activities. Mr. Agashe was re-elected president and Mr. Bhat Secretary. Special mention was made of Mr. Bhat's services to the Association.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYM. DEFEAT ISLAM GYM.

SPLENDID INNINGS BY PAI.

If the Islam Gymkhana are not a particularly strong batting side, they are no amateurs in bowling, and yet M. D. Pai made the Islam bowling look as simple as A. B. C. in the return fixture between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana which came off on the latter's ground at the Kennedy Sea Face, yesterday. Going in first to open his side's innings, he carried his bat through for a sterling innings of 183, having been at the wickets for close on three hours. Meeting from the very start the Islam attack with superb confidence, he scored all round the wicket, especially riving a most delightful exhibition of crisp cutting and powerful off-driving. He was repeatedly cheered for his beautiful strokes, which included no less than twenty-three 4's and four 6's. During his long stay at wicket, he gave only two chances, and the greatness of his effort may be imagined from the fact that the next highest individual score on his side was only 32. To his brilliant innings and the splendid bowling performances of Wagle, was in the main due the handsome victory which the Hindu Gymkhana gained over their opponents yesterday. The Hindu bowlers' 7 wickets for 24 runs was a remarkable achievement on a wicket which played true and easy.

Maintaining an immaculate length, he kept the Islam batsmen in trouble all the time, and he deserves great praise for the splendid manner in which he bowled yesterday.

A BATTING COLLAPSE.

Though Pai's batting and Wagle's bowling had the chief share in the Hindu Gymkhana victory, the reckless method of batting adopted by some of the Islam batsmen themselves had not a little to do with their side's downfall yesterday. It was a perfect batsman wicket, and the Hindu Gymkhana were without the services of their regular leading bowlers, Rana and Shivram; and therefore splendidly as Wagle bowled, there was no adequate excuse for the Mahomedan batsmen's collapse. If they did not care to play for a draw they could at least have refrained from throwing away their wickets in the most reckless fashion by jumping out in a futile attempt to despatch to the boundary almost every ball that was sent down to them. Such cricket is doubtless very exhiliarating from the spectators' point of view, but unfortunately it does not win matches and may pay only on those rare occasions, when a race is to be run against time, and what really matter sis the getting of runs as quickly as possible. There was no such occasion yesterday, for it was an impossibility for a not very particularly strong batting side to make nearly 300 runs in a little over two hours, and the utmost one could have expected them to achieve was a draw. Ali and Ebrahim were the only two men on their side, who could withstand the Hindu attack for any length of time, the rest falling rapidly before Wagle and Parekh's bowling. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
M. D. Bai (Capt.), not out	183
V. A. Dalvi, c and b Mahamood	6
C. H. Rana b Mahamood	12
P. Vithal, c Tambuwala, b Gulam Rasul	32
P. Ganpat, c Ahmed, b Mahamood	7
V. Kantak, c Ebrahim, b Lotia	13
D. Pupala, l-b-w, b Lotia	0
R. A. Wagle, run out	5
B. M. Dalvi, b Tambuwala	13
S. N. Parekh, c Ali, b Tambuwala	0
G. D. Shirke, c Ali, b Tambuwala	0
D. Rupala, l-b-w, b Lotia	0
Extras	10
Total	281

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

G. M. Shaikh, c Ganpat, b Wagle	3
C. M. Ali (Capt.) b Parekh	27
K. H. Contractor, c Ganpat, b Wagle.	1
Syed Ebrahim c Vithal, b Wagle	23
V. Ahmed, c and b Pai	14
Gulam Rasul, b Parekh	0
K. Tambuwala, b Wagle	1
S Mahamood, b Wagle	2
F. A. Lotia, b Wagle	0
A. G. Kazi, l-b-w, b Wagle	0
Peer Mahomed, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	74

YOUNG MUSLIM VOLUNTEER CORPS

Volunteers of the above Corps are requested to be present on the following days and places:—

To-day between 12 and 2 (B. T.) at Hilal Manzil, and at 4-45 (B. T.) at Mastan Shah Talao, Bellasis Road.

To-morrow at 2-30 (B. T.) at Hilal Manzil.

Official and Personal.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has arrived in Simla on a short visit.

Mr. J. L. Malley has returned from the frontier after concluding his work on the Afghan Commission.

Lord Ronaldshay, who is at Darjeeling, is a bit indisposed since Friday. He will stay in Darjeeling till 22nd October, when he will proceed on a short tour to Gangtok and Sikkim and thence return to Calcutta in the beginning of November.

It is understood that the internment camps in Bengal have been dissolved and that detenus are being removed to the Presidency jail. Many of them have been released and it is probable that all of them will be released by the next month. It is further stated that the strength of the force on the Intelligence branch and Special branch are going to be appreciably reduced.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

POONA GYM. V. BOMBAY GYM.

[BOMBAY'S UNBROKEN] RECORD.

(BY "LEG-BEFORE.")

When a few weeks ago, Bombay Gymkhana travelled to Poona and inflicted defeat upon Poona Gymkhana by three unconverted tries to nil, the vanquished determined to use their best endeavours to lower the colours of their Bombay brethren when they visited the coast, but capable as were the visiting forwards, they found the Bombay Gymkhana an almost formidable combination last evening, on the Oval and they lost by three tries to one, one of which being converted meant an eleven point to nil.

There was a large crowd of spectators and most enthusiasm prevailed during the progress of the match, occasional rounds of applause greeting the efforts first of this side and then the other. There was much in the game of a really attractive character, even to the layman, but to the educated Rugby enthusiast there were many points which appealed to them, perhaps not ordinarily spectacular, but the enthusiast does not look for fireworks. There was a fine body of men facing each other, heavy, tall and muscular and as they filed on to the field the Poona players looked the likelier lot.

As events moved out the Bombay scrum got the ball out to their backs more often than did Poona and the reason was not far to see. H. B. Moore, who led the scrum, directed the push in a direct line. All the forwards were pushing one way straight down the field and not at an angle. The scrumming was often most interesting for there were two packs knowing their work. In the Oxford player, H. B. Moore, who was a major in the Army until his demobilisation, and had he continued his time at Oxford after its interruption by the war, he would have been Captain of Oxford in Rugby, when team starts next month. As it was, he played for the Mother Country in the King's Cup Empire Rugby Tournament against Australia, South Africa, the New Zealanders, the Royal Air Force and the Canadians, and would have been Captain of Raselyn Park R. F. C., during Varsity vacation after the Varsity march in December. But all the Bombay Gymkhana players were in form and behind the scrum particularly they overwhelmed the Poona Gymkhana.

At the beginning of the game, the Poona players gave one the impression that there was going to be a close game. Their forwards controlled the game particularly so in the loose play, when foot-work was so valuable, but in the second half, the Bombay Gymkhana slackened down possessing comfortable lead and the game in hand. The ball was heavy then for there had been a bit of a driggle, otherwise the conditions, apart from Bombay's characteristic stickness, were not too bad.

THE FIRST SCORE.

The first score came there was a scrum in the Bombay twenty-five and the scrum had not broken up when a bout of passing was in progress by the Poona backs. It was then that Cheminais became possessed of the ball and introducing a turn of speed which made one envious, he tore down the field evading a couple of three-quarters and then the full-back and ran right round behind the goal post so that Macintosh had a straight place kick for majorisation. Thus Bombay led by 5 points to nil—a converted try. Eight minutes later, there was a perfect bit of passing by the Bombay Gymkhana backs—Macdonell, Wild, Macintosh, Ireland and Walker are all taking the ball in turn and Walker's swerve enabled him to get over the line and ground the ball. The awkward angle was some excuse for Macintosh's failure to increase the score, but even so it was poor attempt. So crossing over the Bombay Gymkhana led, the scores being—

Bombay Gymkhana.—I goal, 1 try (8 points.

Poona Gymkhana.—Nil.

In the second half, the leaders had matters all their own way. There was some exceedingly fine kicking, and three attempts at dropping goals, which were not successful. It was the result of some open work by Wild and Ireland, that enabled Wild to get a try for Ireland gave to Walker who made a dash for the line and handed the ball to Wild to put on the finishing touch. That was twelve minutes in the second half. Ross-Stewart was afterwards prominent in leading a forward rush, but Bombay were better trained and knew more about the game than Poona and repulsed, which was an abortive attack. Farquharson nearly drebbled over and there was a lot of Bombay passing, which was not clean, owing to the slippery nature of the ball.

E. G. Montgomery referred very well and there was need for only two penalty kicks. Just before the match started, Fred Mitchell took a photograph of the teams, which lines up as follows:—

TEAMS.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Capt. F. H. Wickham (full back); F. J. Chemenar (right wing); T. D. Macintosh (right centre); C. Ireland (left centre; J. S. Walker (left wing); R. H. Wild (outside half); H. Macdonell (scrum half); H. B. Moore, F. J. Farquharson, A. N. Bredin, J. A. C. Mumford, C. N. Rich, W. J. Moort, K. W. Padgett and J. Hyslop (forwards).

Poona Gymkhana.—Capt. W. S. Facon (full back); Lieut. A. D. Grenchough (right wing); Capt. E. J. Brown (right centre); Capt. J. B. Griffin (left centre); Capt. J. C. Tulloch (left wing); Lieut. G. F. Padbury (scrum half); Capt. C. J. S. Fraser (outside half); Capt. J. Ross-Stewart, Capt. S. D. Brown, Lieut. B. W. Bedwell, Lieut. B. Ainsworth, Lieut. H. Floyd, Capt. A. G. Watson, Lieut. C. W. Rogers and Capt. C. J. Mumford (forwards).

Referee.—Mr. E. G. Montgomery.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

Mr. S. V. RAO—After supporting the underlying principles of the Hon. Dr. Fernandes' Bill to prevent juvenile smoking, says that the discussion on the Bill in the Corporation has drawn attention to the question of the drinking habit and Mr. Rao hopes that "we might one day see the Hon. Dr. Fernandes introducing a Temperance or Prohibition Bill in the local Legislature. If such a bill is passed it will really be a boon especially to the working classes in particular who squander away a large portion of their earnings on drink and plunge their family in red ruin."

M. G. P.—Urges that there should be a supplementary examination for B. E. students similar to that conceded to the B.A. or M.B.B.S. students.

Mr. M. R. TUMBANATHAN in a long letter discusses the presidentship of the next Congress and concludes that the fittest man for 1919 is Swami Shraddananda.

M. writing on "Profiteering by Improvement Trust" quotes the story of the Bishop and the Deemster from Hall Caine's novel showing how the greed of the latter was opposed by the former in saving the mountain to the people. Working out the parallel the correspondent calls upon Sir George Lloyd to act as the Bishop in the interest of the poor and the middle classes.

IMPRISONMENT OF INDIAN "COOLIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Hindu" of Madras has been rightly giving considerable prominence to the new Ceylon Labour Ordinance; and the chief provision in that ordinance which has offended righteous men is the punishment by imprisonment of the coolies for simple labour offences. I am amazed to find that the "Hindu" has not a word to say in this connection about the prevalence of a similarly unrighteous and inhuman law in the benighted Presidency of Madras! I am sure that the "Hindu" is perfectly aware of the practice of imprisonment of coolies under the Madras Planters Labour Act of 1903. Thousands of plantation coolies in Malabar and Wyvad (Nilgiris) are sent to jail by the 2nd or 3rd class sub-magistrates every year and it will be interesting to know how many coolies have been sent to jail since 1908.

At first I thought that the Madras Government which "records" these annual reports of magistrates could not have had the courage to protest against the similar law in Ceylon. But now I am amazed to learn from the "Ceylon Morning Leader" that the Madras Government did protest and that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State accordingly brought pressure on the Colonial Office!—Yours, etc.,

AMAZED.

PROFESSOR MULLER MEMORIAL FUND

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should be obliged if you could find space for the following. I have received a number of letters enquiring about the Professor Muller Memorial Fund, which was started in December 1916—January 1917, and desire to make the following statement for general information. Committee meetings have been held regularly, the minutes of which are open to inspection of subscribers. The last meeting was held on March 5th, 1919.

The statement of accounts then made by me showed a balance to the credit of the Fund of Rs. 5,656-9-6, by subscriptions and interest.

The Memorial is to take the form of a College Pavilion and a portrait to be placed in the College Library. A sum of Rs. 6,000 has been granted by the Elphinstonian Society towards the former object, and a Government grant further supplements our resources. The prohibitive cost of building has made it impossible to start work on this as yet, and the necessary preliminaries are not yet completed.

The portrait is in hand, and will be completed this month. A number of prominent Elphinstonians who promised considerable donations when approached in 1917, have not as yet favoured us with their remittances, and we still hope to receive them. A further two thousand rupees would, we believe, enable us to proceed with the work in accordance with the original sketch-plan, and we hope that this final appeal will meet with an early response.—Yours, etc.,

C. J. SISSON,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Elphinstone College, Sept. 9.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Wednesday, 17th, September, 1919.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

We published the other day the full text of the Anglo-Persian Treaty—a perusal of which, we are afraid, cannot induce an unalloyed feeling of satisfaction. There has been quite a storm of opposition in France but not much importance need be attached to the bewailings of France so far as Persian interests are concerned. With France, it does not seem to be a question of sympathy for Persia. France is not sorry because Persia is in danger of losing her liberty of action. France is apparently agonised because England secretly concluded a treaty with Persia and gave itself no opportunity of claiming a share in the control of Persia. The opposition of France being based on a selfish object can be easily silenced and there are, unfortunately, indications that France may be pacified with the mandate of Syria. We may ignore the bitter French comments. But all the same, it must be remarked that England did not elect the right way in concluding a treaty with Persia behind the Peace Conference and over the head of the Persian Delegation to Paris. Believing that a new era had dawned, a representative Persian Delegation came over to Paris, hoping to get Persia's independence and integrity recognised by the Peace Conference. The Delegation was not allowed to have its say before the Peace Conference. All the while Britain was negotiating a treaty with the men on the spot in Persia secretly. Till that Teheran business was done, Lord Curzon had no time to receive the Deputation. The manner and method of concluding the treaty leave much to be desired. It shows that old diplomacy believing in deals is not altogether dead, despite the solemn burial it seemed to have received at the hands of European statesmen. Persia was long the hunting ground of two rival Imperial Powers. Tired of mutual jealousies, England and Russia divided Persia between themselves into two spheres of influence with a neutral belt. Sometime after, it appears, the neutral belt was absored, probably by Russia. The Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 was no credit either to British intelligence or British statesmanship and it was because England could not speak out boldly on account of its private understanding with Russia that Mr. Shuster had to leave Persia in disgrace and that an excellent opportunity of rejuvenating Persia was lost.

After the Russian revolution, Russia declined to take advantage of the Convention and, so far as Russia was concerned, it ceased to exist. It was rightly thought that England would follow suit and free Persia from foreign influences and the Persian Delegation went with that hope to Paris. Without hearing them in open Conference the Anglo-Persian Treaty was concluded, which far from extinguishing the sphere of influence extends it effectually all over Persia and Persia passes under British influence, whatever be the exact words used. The British Government reiterate in the most categorical manner their previous assurances that they would respect the integrity and independence of Persia and if these assurances are honestly fulfilled,—and we have no doubt they will be so fulfilled—the new relation of Britain and Persia cannot but be to the good of both. "Le Temps" insinuates that similar expressions were used in the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 and even Britain would hardly contend that that Convention was not a serious encroachment on the liberties of Persia. Britain, we have no doubt, has no designs in Persia but the doubting world will require something more than mere words to reassure it. What will the clauses in the treaty in actual effect amount to? The British Government will supply at the cost of the Persian Government the services of expert advisers for the several departments of the administration. These advisers are to have adequate powers as settled between them and the Persian Government. In actual practice, it is feared these advisers, though under Persian ministers, are more likely to play the role of masters than of servants. Then again the Persian army is to be maintained and officered by Britain. For these two purposes, a loan of two milliards is to be advanced half in-half by the British Government and the Government of India. It is not known what actual control the Government of India are to have; very probably their position will end with paying the amount. The Government of India have little money to spare and practically all the control will be exercised by the British Government and it would certainly be better if India were kept out of this entanglement. The money is not to be given till the British financial adviser is duly installed. According to "Le Temps," analysis of the Agreement, since the Persian Government undertakes to entrust its army to British officers and its finances to British specialists, it has no longer any independent force or any independent resoures wherewith to exercise its sovereignty or practise its policy. "Le Temps," stung by what it regards as British adroitness in leaving out France from this arrangement, is blunt enough. The Persian delegation was aware of the consequences that would ensue by negotiating loans with only one or two nations. These nations would demand a disproportionate share in the control of Persian administration. The financier would be closely followed by the politician and ultimately the debtor country would have to mortgage independence or grant large concessions. In order to avoid these complications the Delegation was anxious to place the Persian loan in the general market, so that political control might not be demanded as a price of advancing the loan. The fears of the Persian Delegation were not entirely baseless. The British Government have expressed their willingness to co-operate with Persia in developing communications. Will this mean the entry of some more concessionaires? The British Government have promised to assist Persia in getting compensation and the rectification of its frontiers. It is doubtful how far the efforts of Britain would be successful where other Powers are concerned. As for Britain itself, it has been agreed that Persia is not to ask for any indemnity and Britain is not to charge anything for the maintenance of British troops in Persia to defend its neutrality.

The treaty, benefiting as it does a foreign nation, has to be ratified by the Persian National Assembly. Though the French press anticipates some opposition, it is not likely to be effective. But it seems that the treaty has alienated the sympathies of France and of America. Even prominent British papers are not quite happy over Lord Curzon's achievement. The "Times" says that we are now the only great Power whose territories march with that of Persia. With our vast possessions in the four continents of the world, we come in contact in one way or the other with all the nations of the world. Does it mean that we should have a hand in the affairs of all nations? Such an extension of the responsibilities of the Empire, which are already heavy enough, would be chauvinistic in the extreme. Those, who argue that these things require to be done in order to guard India, do not know that India is able and strong enough to guard itself. As a well-known authority has pointed out, India's security lies not in a weak Persia but a strong Persia. Buffer States must be strong enough to counteract the pressure. It is not at all by active intervention in their affairs that we can help them ever to be strong. And with the establishment of the League of Nations, where is the menace and where the danger which would justify such a forward policy? Admitting Persia is weak and that it cannot stand on its legs without foreign help, does it mean that we are to post experts in every department and officers in every regiment? Is this the practice followed while dealing with new-born and weak European nations? And, above all, why a monopoly? Is Persia free to borrow in the world's market and engage the world's talent for its regeneration? This is the criticism of the non-chauvinist press of Britain. As the "Manchester Guardian" says, if anybody else had done these things, Britain would have been foremost in condemning it as a "veiled protectorate." But being itself responsible, Britain has kept quiet. Is it that Britain itself has not much faith in the League of Nations, which could have willingly given to Persia all the help she needed? There is now an opportunity for it to belie the natural apprehensions and interpret the treaty in the most liberal manner and lead Persia to a better state without claiming or desiring any benefit therefrom. It remains to be seen how Britain seizes the opportunity and works it out. Meanwhile the best thing that can be done is to suspend our judgment.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

Towards the end of July last we drew attention in these columns to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Sir J. J. School of Art, as disclosed in the official replies to the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's interpellations in the local Legislative Council and dwelt on the urgent necessity of reorganisation of some of the departments of the school. Since then, we are glad to find that the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye has given notice of his intention to move at the coming session of the Council that an Advisory Committee be appointed for the school. Such a Committee is urgently needed in the true interests of this school. The present one-man administration has been found to be wholly unsatisfactory and disastrous to the progress of the institution. Hardly any supervision or control is exercised at present by the Director of Public Instruction or his Department, and everything is left to the Principal to manage as he likes—with the result that the affairs of the school are gradually going from bad to worse. The regime of the Joint Principals will remain a memorable chapter in the annals, of the school. Each of them combined in himself three separate functions and found time to discharge all of them—at least to his own satisfaction, if not to that of the students. One of them was a Lecturer in the school from 7-40 a.m., to 9-40 a.m., Acting Principal from 10 a.m., to 12 noon and partner in an architect's firm in the afternoon. The other also, in addition to being Acting Principal, was the editor of a well-known industrial journal and had a private business of his own to look after. It is no wonder that the interests of the school suffered grievously under this arrangement. Things have not improved materially under the regime of the single Acting Principal who has succeeded these Joint Principals. We are, however, glad to learn that at last the appointment of a permanent Principal has been made in the person of Captain W. E. G. Solomon. Captain Solomon appears to have had an exceptionally brilliant career as a student of Art, though it is not known what knowledge he possesses about Indian Art. Apart, however, from Captain Solomon's personality, there is one point of legitimate complaint in connection with the appointment. We should have liked that the post had been properly advertised in India as well as in Great Britain. Instead, it was left to the Secretary of State to nominate the person from a list of private applicants. Such a procedure is highly undesirable and we hope it will never be repeated in future.

We have stated above that some of the departments of the school stand badly in need of reorganisation. Among these are the Architectural and the Pottery Departments. Regarding the first, it may be asked whether the school is to rest content with producing, as it does at present, merely a dozen or so "Architectural Draughtsmen" every year, whose monthly earnings generally range from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. Giving evidence before the P. W. D. Committee in 1917, Mr. Cecil Burns, the former Principal of the School, had pointed out the splendid opportunities that were being lost of evolving a genuinely indigenous School of Architecture in India. He said:—

> The erection of the Government buildings in the Imperial City of Delhi has begun and for the details and furnishing of these buildings an immense quantity of artistic work in wood, stone and metal and in textiles will be required, more than enough to keep the Government studio and workshops at full work for some years to come. Never, since the time of the Moghul Emperors, has such an opportunity presented itself of establishing a national school of design and craftsmanship and of bringing together the best artistic and technical talent in the country to take part in the successful realization of a great undertaking. The two eminent architects who have designed these buildings would welcome the establishment of such an institution to assist while it is difficult to conceive a more favourable augury of success than that it should commence its labours under their direction and inspiration.

But what have the authorities in India done to give effect to Mr. Burns' suggestion? Mr. Wittet, Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, had made a similar suggestion to the P. W. D. Committee. He had stated:

> The School of Art in Bombay at present provided a good morning course of instruction for architectural draughtsmen, supervised by an architect on the staff of the school with the assistance of local architects, and so far as he was aware, was the only institution of the kind in India. This school ought to be developed into a full-time college of architecture with the necessary buildings, staff and equipment to train students to take a degree in their profession, to enable them to become Associates of the Royal Institute, and also to be recognised as Bachelors in Architecture by the University of Bombay. The institution of a school of this nature would tend to raise the standard of young men entering the profession and do much to improve present-day building in India.

Mr. Wittet had further stated that a scheme for the course had already been formulated in consultation with the University authorities and had expressed the hope that it would receive "the encouragement and assistance necessary to make it an established fact at an early date." Mr. Wittet's scheme has been before Government for a considerable time past, but so far nothing has been done to give effect to it. Nay, it is rumoured that Government have shelved the scheme for the present on the plea of "want of funds" and that the authorities of the school are advising the students to establish a college of architecture of their own, if they want one, and to engage lecturers from among the well-known architects of the city. If this is so, we exceedingly regret Government's decision and we would strongly urge upon them to reconsider it in the interests of both the Sir J. J. School of Art and of the development of the study of architecture in this country—a study which is so essential for its progress and which will afford a large number of Indian youths openings for honourable careers. Sir George Lloyd has recently been insisting on the need of young men in this country turning their attention more and more to industries and commerce. He has also given an assurance that Government, on their own part, will seek to provide all possible facilities to these youths to equip themselves properly for such careers. May we point out to his Excellency what a splendid opportunity lies before him and the Government of Bombay in the scheme drawn up by Mr. Wittet for a College of Architecture? The foundation and the material needed are already there and the Government have only to put one more storey, so to say, to the superstructure. We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that "want of funds" is really so serious an obstacle at present in the way of the establishment of the college. Even if the Government cannot spare sufficient funds, public-spirited citizens of Bombay are not unlikely to come forward, as they have done on many occasions in the past, when properly approached, to endow the college and establish chairs of architecture, so as to relieve the Government of a considerable part of the burden. In view of the extensive housing and town-planning schemes which will shortly be undertaken in all parts of the country and especially in Bombay, it behoves Government to proceed with the establishment of the College of Architecture without further delay.

The other department of the School of Art which needs reorganisation is the Pottery Section, known as the Sir George Clarke Laboratories and Studios, which was founded in 1909. We are told that there are hardly three or four students in a year learning the art! Why should it be so and what is there in the section that prevents a large number of students availing themselves of the splendid opportunities provided to study so valuable an art? If the Pottery Section is not to become a white elephant, which it threatens to be, the causes of its unpopularity must be carefully investigated and steps taken to put matters right. Before we conclude, we wish to draw attention to the miserable character of the salaries paid to the Indian staff. In the School of Art proper, there are nine Indian teachers, including the Head Master, but we doubt very much if their aggregate salaries reach the amount drawn by the Principal, which is Rs. 750-25-1000. Similar is the lot of the Indian members of the staff in other departments also. There are several other Indian members of the staff who have each put in 15 to 18 years' service but who are paid less than a hundred rupees per month. Yet, it is on record that the examination results have been excellent in respect of the subjects taught by the Indian teachers, while they have been disappointing regarding subjects taken up by the European teachers. If there is to be any real improvement in the school, the Indian staff must be more equitably paid than it is at present. These and other aspects of the school administration, to which we have drawn attention, necessitate a thorough overhauling of the machinery of administration and the appointment of an Advisory Committee in the manner suggested by Mr. Paranjpye, to help the Principal in the work of the supervision of the School. It would not be difficult to name gentlemen who might form such a Committee.

Notes of the Day:

An Objectionable Attitude.

The attitude which the Home Member has been assuming in regard to the interpellations concerning Punjab affairs made in the Council by the non-official members is highly objectionable and lends colour to the view, voiced by the Hon. Pandit Malaviya, that perhaps the Government think that the official figures of casualties, etc., will not bear public light. How else are we to account for their amazing reluctance to supply the public, as asked for by Pandit Malaviya, with the number of persons actually arrested and detained in custody in connection with the recent disturbances in the Punjab? Not only did Sir William Vincent try to dodge the question by saying that it was more a provincial concern than an Imperial one, but, when pressed home with supplementary questions whether the Government of India would ascertain the correct figures and lay them on the table at the next meeting of the Council, he had the hardihood to say that he would ask for information but would not undertake to lay it on the Council table. Later, he went to the length of saying that Government did not think that "any useful purpose" would be served by laying this information on the table. What is this "useful purpose" about which so much concern is shown? It cannot be any public purpose that we know of. Is it the prevention of the exposure of the Punjab executive that is apprehended? Surely, after the indemnifying process the conscience of officialdom in Lahore and Simla ought to be above all flutter.

Against the Indemnity Bill.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has written a forceful article in the "Indian Social Reformer", pointing out the danger of passing a Bill of Indemnity before establishing the real facts concerning the Punjab. On the authority of Dicey, he discusses the inappropriateness of having a Validation Act in circumstances that call for drastic inquiry and urges that the results of the proposed investigation should be obtained in the first instance. All shades of opinion are united in the demand, and if non-official representatives are constant, Sir William Vincent will not be able to indulge in his favourite device of pointing out classes of people who fail to speak out on particular questions. We hope that there will be no room for such tricky criticism in the debate opening to-day and that the Home Member in saying, according to expectation, that it is non-Punjabis, who are zealous in opposition, will find no support besides the inevitable enthusiasm of Sir Umar Hayat Khan. We understand that the Bombay Presidency Association is hastening to call an urgent public meeting to protest against the Bill and we expect to have a large non-party demonstration in which all leaders will be able to take part. With thorough and searching criticism of the Bill like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's, the public will be able to do their duty of warning Government against the wrongfulness of their course,—and themselves realising the gravity of the situation. The meeting should have taken place earlier, but it is never too late to mend.

Juvenile Smoking Bill.

We have received from the Hon. Major Fernandes, a very useful pamphlet containing opinions collected from leading men and public bodies on the Bombay Juvenile Smoking Bill. We have to commend the work of the Indian Non-Official Members' Association in furnishing the public with the present symposium and we hope it is a precedent which will be consistently followed, at least with regard to all private bills introduced in the Council. The Heads of Colleges and High Schools, who were consulted are almost unanimous in commending the Bill. The Principal of the Miraj School is vehemently opposed to the Bill, because "it will furnish the unscrupulous police, mischief-makers and moneylenders with a fresh and easy means to harass shop-keepers as offenders and innocent boys as witnesses." The opinions of thirty-three municipalities, which are published are in sympathy with the aims of the Bill. The views of prominent men are in the bulk in favour of the measure, but there are conspicuous exceptions. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has doubts as to the "practical application" of the proposed law while Mr. Haig-Brown, confessing himself a heavy smoker, is not very enthusiastic. Sir Norman Macleod does not think much good will be done if the Bill is passed as it stands. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, though he recognises the good intentions of the framer, declares that the Bill is "one of those which the legislatures should refuse to pass as it is altogether unlikely to achieve the object aimed at." Speaking of the function of the Police, Sir Dinshaw says that "it would simply increase bribery and corruption." It is remarkable that the opponents of the Bill, while agreeing with its intentions, are alarmed at the prospect of the police-officer finding out delinquents—the general presumption being that the underlings of the police would harass others and corrupt themselves. The Social Reform Association asks that the word "police-officer" in Section 3, should mean a police-officer not below the rank of sub-inspector. There is nevertheless a striking concensus of favourable opinion, including the views of men like Dr. Mann, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Mr. M. N. Hoog, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Hormasji Wadia and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and the Bill deserves to be placed on the statute-book after a careful examination by the Select Committee.

BOLSHEVIK PLOT AT ARCHANGEL.

FOR SURRENDER OF TOWN BY ARMED REVOLT.

SEVEN LEADERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept., 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept., 16.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Helsingfors says the authorities at Archangel have discovered a Bolshevik plot aiming at the surrender of the town by armed revolt and that seven leaders have been sentenced to death and five to penal servitude.

BOLSHEVIKS CAPTURE TOBOLSK.

MARCHING ON OMSK,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept., 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept., 16.

STOCKHOLM.—A newspaper reports that the Bolsheviks have captured Tobolsk and are marching on Omsk.

TOUCH GB TAINED WITH GENERAL MAMONTOV.

80,000 UNTRAINED BOLSHEVIK RECRUITS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 16.

The War Office states that touch has been gained by aeroplane with General Mamontov, who in the middle of August broke through the Bolshevik lines facing the volunteer army and who has been carrying out extensive raids around Tambov. General Mamontov moved from Tombov westwards to Kollov thirty-six miles distant and, still operating behind the Bolsheviks, interrupted their railway communications and the supply system to such an extent that on the northern sector it is reported that the Bolsheviks are only allowing the troops twelve rifle bullets and fifty rounds per machine-gun daily. General Mamontov also released eighty thousand untrained Bolshevik recruits and raised two more volunteer infantry battalions who are everywhere most friendly.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY ONEGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 16.

A War Office communiqué states:—On September 13th the enemy consisting of two battalions determinedly attacked the positions on the Dwina and were heavily repulsed. We occupied Onega unopposed on September 10th. Rssians are continuing the offensive on the railway front successfully.

ESTHONIA.

TO OFFER OPPOSITION AGAINST BOLSHEVISTIC METHODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 16.

The Esthonian representative in London interviewed by Reuter, emphasised that Esthonia would continue resolutely to oppose establishment of Bolshevistic methods. Esthonia was not seeking closer relations with the Russian Bolsheviks, but the circumstances prevented her fighting them indefinitely. The representative expressed the opinion that other Baltic States such as Lithuania were similarly influenced.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

ESTHONIA ACCEPTS RUSSIAN SOVIET'S OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRA.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Sept. 16.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Reval says the Esthonian Government has accepted the Russian Soviet Government's offer to negotiate peace. The first meeting of the peace delegates will be held at Petschory, near Pskoff.

FUTURE OF SYRIA.

EMIR FEISUL ON WAY TO ATTEND CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept., 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept., 16.

ALEXANDRIA.—Emir Feisul has arrived here from Damascus and has left in a destroyer to attend a conference with Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau in Paris regarding Syria.

SHANTUNG QUESTION.

ATTITUDE OF CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 16.

The Havas Agency states:—The Chinese delegation in Paris is reported to be expressing surprise about the position taken by the Japanese, who are willing to return Shantung to China as soon as China has signed the Treaty of Versailles. The position of the Chinese is the following:—So long as definite guarantees to reassure China as well as public opinion of the world are not given China has no reason to change her attitude towards the Treaty of Versailles.

SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

INTENTION OF RUMANIA TO LEAVE COUNTRY HURRIEDLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 16.

PARIS.—The situation in Hungary is causing uneasiness in the Conference circles in consequence of Rumania's reported intention to leave the country hurriedly. Rumanians have dissolved all military and police forces. Hungary therefore will be exposed to a risk of grave disorders. The Conference has requested Rumania to leave a force sufficient to maintain order pending Hungarian reorganisation of forces. The members of the Conference positively state that Rumania will be held responsible, if she declines and if disorders occur in Budapest or elsewhere as the extremists are awaiting an opportunity to throw the country back into a state of chaos.

EMPIRE AND SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL SMUTS' VIGOROUS SPEECH FOR UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

CAPE TOWN.—General Smuts in a vigorous speech in the Parliament declared that South Africa must remain a part of the Empire from which she can not secede. The Union must not be torn to pieces by nationalist tactics.

DEATH OF LADY MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

The death is announced of Lady Montagu of Beaulieu.

SHAHIBZADA AFTAB AHMED KHAN INVALIDED HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan has returned to India on medical advice.

THE REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS.

PRESIDENT FLEES TO SAN SALVADOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Sept. 16.

Meagre details are arriving of the revolution in Honduras. During the fighting, San Pedro was partially destroyed. The President and his family fled to San Salvador. The new Government has proclaimed amnesty for political offenders.

PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Sept. 16.

Prince Nosrat ed Dowlah, the Persian foreign minister, has arrived in London as the guest of the British Government. He was met by Sir Robert Synge on behalf of the Government and by the Persian Minister and the staff of the Legation.

LEGACY OF THE LATE SIR JOHN JARDINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Sept. 16.

Sir John Jardine left £60,560 sterling.

FORTHCOMING PLEBISCITE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

ELABORATE GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR VOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept., 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept., 16.

News from Polish sources says, the Germans are making elaborate preparations for the forthcoming plebiscite in East Prussia. The German natives of the province are being brought free from the other parts of Germany and it is estimated that sixty thousand votes will thus be obtained.

ANTI-ASIATIC CAMPAIGN IN CALIFORNIA.

CESSATION OF IMMIGRATION ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Sept. 16.

NEW YORK.—The Governor of Lower California has ordered cessation of immigration of the Japanese, the Chinese and other Asiatics into the northern district of Lower California until the Mexican Federal Congress has decided the question of immigration.

MARSELLES DOCKERS' STRIKE ENDS.

A COMPLETE VICTORY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept., 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

MARSEILLES.—The strike has ended in a complete victory for the dockers whose demands have been granted.

INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF TEA IN ENGLAND.

WHAT IT IS DUE TO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

The Tea Brokers' Association's report attributes the increase in the home consumption of tea during the first eight months of 1919 by forty million pounds compared with the corresponding period in 1914 to imperial preference stimulating demand also to higher wages. The report says with all the countries competing for supplies comparatively high prices must rule if the adequate supply of tea to Britain is to be maintained.

THE MARATHON REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Sept. 16.

The British liner, Marathon, which collided with a Japanese steamer in the Channel and was beached has been refloated and has proceeded to London under her own steam.

FURTHER DETAILS OF FIUME RAID.

EXCESSES BY THE RAIDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept., 15.
Recd. 9-50 a.m., Sept. 16.

The latest news from Fiume shows that a number of the inhabitants joined the raiders, also some Italian sailors who swam ashore. The raiders pulled down the French and British flags and the French and British troops were confined to the barracks. Precise details are still lacking.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON FIUME RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept., 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept., 16.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council met to-day consisting of Mr. Lloyd George, Sr. Tittoni and Marshal Foch. It is presumed that the Fiume raid was discussed.

INVESTITURE IN SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The investiture, which will be held by his Excellency the Viceroy to-morrow, will be one of the biggest held for some time in Simla. Among the recipients are his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who will be invested with insignia of G.C.S.I. and G.C.B. Lady Munro will receive D.B.E.

The following will receive C.S.I.:—Mr. Hugh McPhersonar, Mr. H. F. Howard, Dr. Hayden, Mr. J. P. Thompson, Mr. Meridith, Mr. R. A. Mant, Brigadier-General Swiney, Brigadier-General Dowda.

The following will receive K.C.I.E.:—Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley, Sir William Marris, Maulvi Sir Rahim Baksh, Sir Ernest Low, Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah.

The following will receive C.I.E.:—Lieut.-Colonel Power, Lieut.-Colonel Geo. Ghegan, Mr. E. M. Cook, Lieut.-Colonel Irvine, Mr. W. F. Perree, Mr. Ormaston, Lieut.-Colonel Mahmmad Afzal Khan, Major F. R. S. Gervers, Mr. Silver, Mr. Hanson, Nawab Malik Khuda Kaksh, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah, Mr. Bevan Petman, Lieut.-Col. Needham, and Mr. C. A. Innes, Lieut.-General Sir George Kirkpatrick will receive K.C.B., and the following will receive C.B.:—Lieut.-General Wapshare, Brigadier-General Prendergast, Major-General James, Brigadier-General O'Dowda, Brigadier-General Miles, Brigadier-General Jhonson and Brigadier-General Bright.

The following will receive C.B.E.:—Mr. Hallifax, Lieut.-Colonel Elliott, Shaik Asgar Ali, Mr. Wilson-Jhonston, Col. W. Molesworth, Mr. B. N. Mitra, Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, Mr. Adams Malik, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Lindsay, Brigadier-General Wigram, Mr. Downie, Malik Khuda Baksh, Lieut.-Col. Drayson and Major Clifton.

The following will receive Knighthood:—Sir Thomas Birkett, Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand, Sir Zulfiqhar Ali Khan, Sir Frank Carter and Sir Gerald Lenox-Conyngham.

There will be twenty-four recipients of O.B.E. and sixteen recipients of M.B.E., one D.S.O. and one Kaiser-i-Hind second class.

LATEST CABLES.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S LETTER TO THE "TIMES."

MODERATE DEPUTATION'S VIEWS OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 17.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani in a letter to "The Times", outlines the views submitted to the Joint Committee in the Moderate deputation's memorandum. He says that apart from the few less important witnesses' evidence before the Joint Committee agreed that the Montford scheme should be accepted. Supporters of the scheme wanted the Bill amended and expanded in order to bring it into conformity with the scheme, but this would not by itself suffice. Provisions relating to Central Government must be further liberalised. Beginning however should be modest and should be made now. Sir James Brunyate's proposals should be adopted with necessary alterations and if there should be no disposition to appoint a Minister in the Central Government a number of Indian members should be increased to three.

Next more decisive voice should be given to the executive and legislative combined to determine the fiscal policy of India, subject to the Secretary of State's right to veto a policy opposed to common imperial interests and obligations. Provincial Governors should be selected generally from public men in England. The United Provinces should be raised to the status of a Presidency. A number of Indian and British members of Executive Councils should be equal and the status of Ministers should be equal. The status of members of Executive Councils and collective responsibility of Ministers should be recognised.

THE INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS.

The instrument of instructions should state that the Governor's control over them should be exercised with full realisation of the responsibility of Ministers to Legislature, while the present office-holders in services should be guaranteed emoluments and privileges they have been enjoying. Ministers and Legislature should not be deprived of their rightful control over the services of future. There should be in general joint deliberation between the two halves of Government. The Legislature's control of finance should not be whittled down as reservations in clause nine of the Bill do. The composition of the Grand Committee should not be as the Government of India propose, but as proposed originally in the report. Education and industrial development should be included in transferred subjects and there should be no resumption or revocation of transferred subject without the Ministers and the Legislature being heard in their defence. Half of members of the Secretary of State Councils should be Indians. The proposal to have a Select Committee of Commons on Indian affairs should be effectuated. If the Bill were thus amended he was certain that public opinion in India would be won over to the side of Government and the moral energy of the community would be concentrated on fruitful, social and economic work. Otherwise nobody can say it won't continue to be expended on mere agitation.

PERSIAN MINISTER VISITS FOREIGN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 17.

The Persian Foreign Minister visited the Foreign Office this afternoon. He will be banquetted by Government on September 18th, Lord Curzon presiding.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

LORD CURZON TO MAKE AN IMPORTANT SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 17.

Lord Curzon proposing the health of the Persian Foreign Minister at the dinner on September 18th, will make an important speech on the subject of the Anglo-Persian Treaty. Mr. Montagu will also be present and will participate in the proceedings.

REPORTED EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT ON N. W. RY.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The "Englishman" says:—Rumours have just reached us of an extraordinary railway accident, which occurred on the North-Western Railway between Quetta and Gulistan on July 31st. It is stated that an ambulance train luckily travelling empty so far as wounded were concerned went over a culvert. Even then the death-roll is stated to be serious. Two carriage examiners, a European driver and an Indian fireman, are said to have been killed. No information has so far been published of this accident and it would be as well if Government even at this late date issued a statement.

ENQUIRY INTO HIGH PRICES.

"GOVT. FULLY ALIVE TO HARDSHIPS AND DANGERS."

RICE AND WHEAT TO BE CONTROLLED TILL NEXT HARVEST.

UNIVERSITY AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The Imperial Legislative Council reassembled this morning. Sir George Lowndes presiding, when the discussion on Mr. Chanda's resolution on high prices was resumed.

Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhuri in support ing the resolution said, things were going from bad to worse and the poor and middle class were the worst sufferers. He quoted extracts from the "Englishman", showing the number of loots taking place in various parts of Bengal, as a result of high prices. The Government should take immediate steps to ease the situation. He did not dispute the fact that the Government had done something in this direction. The speaker said profiteering was the worst feature of the whole thing. What they had done was not sufficient The Government should commandeer steamers for purposes of controlling burma rice. He said it was the duty of every public man to draw the attention of the seriousness of economic difficulty in the country.

The Maharajah of Cassimbazar said, there had been widespread distress in Bengal. It had gone so far that the people had been courting imprisonment to get food in the jails. He criticised the present system of control which was faulty. The Government had done little or practically nothing to check profiteering, which made things worse. A good deal had been done by way of providing relief in Madras, Bombay and other places, but nothing very much had been done in Bengal. He failed to see why the Government should not make arrangements for the retail sale of Burma rice.

Mr. A. H. Ley said, he expected to hear some mention made by the mover about cloth. But he was very disappointed. The export of cloth was so limited, that it had very little effect on the economic situation in India. There was a little export of piece-goods to Arabia, Persia and one or two other countries. The shortage of supply was the crux of the whole situation and that was the profiteer's opportunity. He alluded to the operations of the Cotton Cloth Act and said, the stock of standard cloth was sufficient to last for several months.

Real causes of present situation.

Mr. Sarma, while supporting Mr. Chanda's resolution on high prices said, that the hon. members ought to enter into the real causes, which had produced the present condition. He appreciated whole-heartedly all the steps that had so far been taken by Government, but the question was what immediate steps the Government intended to adopt in order to meet the present cricical situation. The real difficulty was that in spite of the fact that the same difficulties about the rise in prices of necessaries had been felt in all countries, the Indian Government had not met the question in a spirit with which other countries had met. In other words the measures to prevent the increase of price in India had not been proportionate to the corresponding increase in wages. In England, for instance, there had been 100 per cent. rise in the prices of food stuff, but along with that wages had also gone 100 per cent. higher. Therefore, the British workmen were not hit hard to the same extent as were the Indian workers. He was sorry that at least 50 millions people in India were going only with one meal a day. After quoting figures Mr. Sarma said that the figures he had given would substantiate his statement that a very large number of unskilled labourers and agriculturists were living on half rations a day. Alluding to His Excellency's statement and that of Mr. Mant's Mr. Sarma said that the fact that there had been less reliefs this year, was not due to the growing prosperity and wealth of India. Rather, it was due to the fact that workers could get labour, but that such wages were hardly sufficient to meet their full domestic requirements. The difficulty was that their wages were not increased concurrently with the general rise in price. He said that restrictions and other provisions regarding the removal of food-stuff to another place be removed. He was fully conscious that the real complaint lay with the railway officers to whose neglect of distribution the trouble was mainly due.

Sir George Barnes wanted a particular instance of the failure of railway officer.

Mr. Sarma said, he did not wish to lay the charge on any particular officer, but that all the station masters and other subordinate officers had elicited immense sums of money out of those arrangements.

Sir George Barnes requested to be supplied with one instance, however, feeble it might be.

Mr. Sarma said he could give him the information privately at the earliest convenience.

Concluding, he asked the Government to raise the wages throughout the country and to adopt such other immediate measures as might help to save millions of people from the dreadful clutches of starvation.

Control of Prices-at bottom of all trouble.

Rai Sita Nath Roy expressed sympathy with the distressed people in Bengal and said, the control of prices was at the bottom of all trouble and pleaded for its abolition. What Mr. Chanda proposed would result in artificial depreciation of price and would not meet the situation.

Mr. Chaudhri Muhammad Ismail said, much remained to be done by Government in the matter of amelioration of distress.

Mr. Malik Umar Hayat complained of the method of distribution and urged for opening of more shops for purposes of selling foodstuffs.

Pandit Malaviya said, the situation was a critical one and called for immediate action on the part of Government. No one could dispute the fact that people were in deep distress. The average income of people in other countries had gone up, but it had gone down in India, and this was a matter which Government should carefully consider. He strongly urged Government to block the door of export until the needs of this country were satisfied. This would alone save the millions. He quoted Lord Sinha's speech at the Conference of Overseas Press in 1918, where he stated that half the people of India were on the verge of starvation.

Unsatisfactory condition of supply of foodstuffs.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said, the condition of supply of foodstuffs was not satisfactory, though he knew as a matter of fact that Government was doing all that could be done. Nobody had attempted to suggest what should be done immediately to mitigate the situation. In his opinion, restrictions on inter-provincial movement of grains should be removed.

Mr. Nathmal said, he did not see any justification in accepting the resolution. He urged Government to appoint a committee to receive suggestions on the question. He was sorry to withhold support to the resolution as it stood.

Mr. Chanda, in replying, said he was surprised at the attitude taken by Seth Nathmal. His whole object was to draw attention of the Government to the existing state of affairs as regards high prices. He was grateful to Government for their sympathetic attitude and thanked Mr. Mant for his full, frank and informing statement. He accepted the amendment as suggested by Mr. Mant.

In replying to the debate, Mr. Mant regretted very few practical suggestions were made to meet the suggestion. As regards absolute withdrawal of control he would leave the question to Local Governments. He admitted much more activity should have been shown by Government in stimulating production, but they were very much handicapped for want of men. In his opinion a debate in the Council was not the best place to find a remedy to the situation. He hoped he would find an opportunity to have an informal talk with hon. members and come to a decision what best could be done in the matter. The resolution as amended yesterday was passed.

QUESTION OF PROFITEERING.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha next moved for a committee of the Council to investigate into the question of profiteering. He said after the debate on the last resolution, few words were necessary to explain the situation. They all knew it was serious.

Sir George Barnes said that the resolution required some amendment before it could be taken up. The founding of such a committee would certainly be beneficial to the Government for they would point out how far were wrong and what further avenues could be explored. He said that members of the Committee as they stood might require the addition of some men who were deeply interested in that matter. He said the amendment he suggested would, if acceptable, be taken up by Government.

The resolution appointing a committee of the Council with power to add to its number to consider high prices at present prevalent and suggest such remedies as may be possible to mitigate the hardships from which the poorest and lower middle classes are suffering, was accepted.

UNIVERSITY AT NAGPUR.

Seth Nathmal next moved for establishment of an University in Nagpur. He said the question was not a new one and his object was to raise a discussion on the desirability, or otherwise of establishing a University at Nagpur. The time now was most opportune to push forward the scheme. The contemplated University was referred to in the report of the Education Commission of 1882 and the Universities Commission of 1902. The Government of India in their resolution of February, 1913

(Continued on page 10.)

ENQUIRY INTO HIGH PRICES.

(Continued from page 9.)

assured that with a view to satisfy the aspirations of the people they contemplated an establishment of an University at Rangoon, Patna and Nagpur. The Central Provinces Government invited public criticism on the question. Now that the war was over and the financial prospects were better, any pecuniary consideration should not deter the Government from granting to the people of the Central Provinces a boon, which was long overdue. It was a modest request and this province was looking forward to it.

Resolution accepted.

Mr. Shafi, replying to the resolution, accepted the resolution with the reservation as to the date when the necessary legislation would be undertaken. The Government of India was in fullest sympathy with the wishes of the people of the Central Provinces and would do all that was possible at the earliest possible opportunity. The resolution was accepted.

REMOVAL OF CALCUTTA MINT.

Mr. Crum next moved the resolution urging the removal of the Calcutta Mint from its present site.

Mr. Abdul Rahim cordially supported the resolution which was also supported by the Maharajah of Cassimbazar, who said it was absolutely necessary to remove the congestion of Burra Bazar, which was urged by the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

Rai Sita Nath Roy said he was not opposed to the idea of the removal of the mint from its present site as it would give more facilities to the Marwaris to extend their invasion of Calcutta more and more. He doubted whether it would be wise to remove the mint to an isolated place.

Mr. Howard, replying, said that so far back as 1908 Sir James Meston, who was a member of the Committee appointed to consider the question, said the scheme was an impossible one. He admitted that the present mint site was not ideal. Without committing the Government in any way they were prepared to consider the question, if all their requirements were met. He mentioned that in 1902 a proposal was made to close the Calcutta Mint which was stoutly opposed by the Bengal Government. He said Government was quite prepared to make an enquiry without making any definite promise.

Mr. Crum thanked the Government for its sympathetic attitude and the resolution being accepted the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. MANT'S SPEECH ON MR. CHANDA'S RESOLUTION ON HIGH PRICES.

Speaking on the Hon. Mr. Chanda's resolution about the enquiry into high prices in India, Mr. Mant said:—

I rise at this early stage of the debate because I think it will be an advantage to the other hon. members who may wish to take part in the discussion, if I give some account of the steps that we have taken to deal with the problems of scarcity and the high prices. I had hoped to be able to present to the Council a report on the operations of the Foodstuffs Commissioner, but Mr. Innes is so continually occupied with the work of food distribution that he has not had the time to write about it. I hope that he will shortly be able to compile a report and I can undertake to publish it as the subject is one, on which the public is entitled to full information. Meanwhile I will try to give the Council as much information as I can in the limited time available. Before dealing with the remedies it is advisable to investigate the causes. A doctor cannot treat a patient properly until he has diagnosed the cause of the malady. A writer in the "Capital" recently classified the causes of the high prices under three heads: Firstly, all the world factors; secondly, All-India factors; and thirdly, local factors. I propose to consider them in that order. The first head need not detain us long. For some years past the principal nations of Europe have devoted their whole energies to the work of destructions instead of production with the inevitable result that there is a world shortage of the necessaries of life. Together with this contraction of production, which in itself would tend to raise prices, there has been a huge inflation of European currencies and these factors combined are quite sufficient to account for the universal rise in prices. These conditions were bound sooner or later to react on India, both by increasing the demand for her products abroad and by adding to the cost of the articles that she imports. The restrictions imposed on exports partly by shortage of tonnage and partly by the deliberate action of the Government, have retarded the operation of this factor, but have not removed it altogether, while in the case of imports the shortage and high cost of freight has had the opposite effect, it has reduced supplies of such articles as cotton, cloth and thus raised prices.

All-India factors.

Here turning now to all India factors we find similar causes operating, though not to the same extent. The widespread failure of last year's monsoon caused a serious diminution in the production of foodstuffs. The area under rice and wheat, two of our most important food crops, contracted by 16,000,000 acres or 13.8 per cent. as compared with the previous year and the estimated outturn was reduced by nearly 15 millions tons. We have also suffered from currency inflation. In normal times, the balance of trade in favour of India is adjusted by importing the precious metals which are used partly for hoarding, partly for ornaments and partly for expanding the currency. During the war the most important countries in Europe and America placed an embargo on the export of gold, while silver also was difficult to obtain. In order therefore to provide funds for our export trade and to finance important items of war expenditure the Government of India were compelled to issue notes against the British Treasury Bills held by the Secretary of State in London. It seems to me that the issue of these notes caused a more direct and relatively greater expansion of the currency than imports of the precious metals would have done and that it thereby accelerated the rise in prices. But this is an intricate question which I feel that I ought to leave to the experts of the Finance Department.

Local Factors.

I pass on then to local factors. The Hon. Sir Claude Hill explained in the statement which he presented to this Council in February last, that the shortage of rolling stock on the railways involved great difficulty in distributing our reduced supplies of foodstuffs. This accentuated the effects of local scarcity and created golden opportunities for the profiteer. I see there is another resolution on the agenda paper on the subject of profiteering, so I won't go into it now, except to say that I am inclined to agree with the writer in the "Capital" to whom I have already referred, that profiteering is only a detail in the problem of high prices. Our experience at any rate has been that wherever we have been able to push in ample supplies of grain, complaints of profiteering have practically ceased.

Conservation, distribution and prices.

The problem, which we had to solve, presented three main aspects: Firstly, conservation of food supplies; secondly, distribution; and thirdly, prices. As regards the quantity of supplies available we were fortunate in having had a succession of fairly good years and although it is extremely difficult to estimate the amount of stocks in the hands of the cultivators, there is reason to believe that at this time last year the country was generally well-stocked. Although we did our best to provide food supplies for the Allies. During the war, our exports had been considerably below the pre-war standard. In the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 the net exports of grain, pulse and flour from India proper, excluding Burma, amounted to 10,192,000 tons and in the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19 to 5,212,000 tons. There was thus a total decrease in the latter period of nearly five million tons. Corroborative evidence of the existence of large stocks is furnished by the fact referred to in your Excellency's opening speech that the maximum number on famine relief in the current year has been less than one-tenth of the numbers relieved in 1900, although the failure of the monsoon of 1918 was at least as widespread as that of 1899. No doubt, the main explanation of this difference is, as your Excellency observed, the increased prosperity of the country, but the figures also point to the conclusion that there were large stocks of grain in the country when the trouble came upon us. In fact, it was the increased prosperity that enabled the people to hold larger stocks. Still the decrease in production was a very serious matter and, as explained by Sir Claude Hill in February last, it was decided to restrict exports of foodstuffs and to appoint a Foodstuffs Commissioner to control their distribution.

Wheat Commission and its advantages.

The following figures may be of interest in this connection. In the seven months, January to July, 1918, the exports of grain, pulse and flour, other than rice, were 1,123,000 tons. In the first seven months of 1919 they were reduced to under 62,000 tons. As regards rice, the exports have been reduced 70 per cent., i.e., from 1,593,000 tons. In the first seven months of 1918 to 478,000 tons, in 1919 of which 376,000 tons went from Burma. A part of this was old crop rice belonging to the British Wheat Commission which they had undertaken to supply to the Allies. I may say that the dealings of the Wheat Commission in Burma have been of great advantage to the cultivator. Towards the close of 1917, the prospects of the Burma market were very gloomy as the 1917-18 crop was the largest on record and there was no shipping to carry it away. The price of paddy consequently sagged badly and by the end of September, 1917, had fallen to Rs. 78 per 100 baskets, which was lower than it ever had been before. At that time of the year, the local Government appealed to us for assistance and eventually arrangements were made with the Royal Commission to purchase 100,000 tons a month for the Allied and neutral countries in Europe. The Wheat Commission also provided shipping and thus saved the situation in Burma. The greater part, however, of our export of rice in the current year have been to colonies, such as Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Mauritius, which have a large Indian population. We have also allowed supplies to go to Arabia for the benefit of Indian pilgrims. There appears to be a general shortage of rice supplies throughout Asia and we are continually receiving urgent appeals for assistance. We have shut our ears to the appeals from foreign countries, such as Japan and Java, which have no particular claim on India, but I hope the Council will agree that we were right in doing what we could for the Indians overseas, who would otherwise have suffered great hardship. In the case of Ceylon the obligation was practically unavoidable, because the starving labourers would probably have returned to Madras in large numbers if we had refused to let them have any rice. Besides conserving our supplies, we have been able to supplement them by imports of wheat from Australia. Here again we are under an obligation to the Wheat Commission who sold us the wheat at the cost price and arranged for freight also at the cost price, which was considerably below the market rates. We could not get as much shipping as we hoped for, but we have actually imported nearly 200,000 tons and there are more shipments on the way. The effect of these importations has undoubtedly been to check the rise of wheat prices in India, which were getting to dangerous heights. The accounts of these transactions have not yet been made up, but I think that our expenditure will be very nearly, if not quite recovered by our receipts from sales.

Difficulty of shipping and distribution

As regards distribution our chief difficulty has been in getting shipping to carry rice from Burma to India, but this was surrounded by the efforts of Major Story, the Shipping Controller, and we succeeded, moreover, in inducing the shipping companies to reduce their rates from Rs. 55 per ton, which was the rate prevailing from Rangoon to Bombay in December last, to Rs. 24 per ton with corresponding reductions for other ports. Bombay, where the demand a few months ago was very acute, now has ample supplies and we are in a position to provide larger quantities for Bengal, where there has lately been a serious rise in prices, while at the same time continuing to meet the needs of Madras. I do not wish to belittle the hardships in Bengal and Assam, to which the hon. member has referred, but I would point out that they are of comparatively recent growth. The Punjab consumer has suffered from the high price of wheat practically from the beginning of the war. In Bengal, on the other hand, rice prices were so low up to the end of last year that they were a cause of serious anxiety at the Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies in August last. The Bengal Registrar said that the solvency of many societies was endangered by the low prices of rice and jute and in this Council in September the Hon. Maharajah of Kasimbazar, as I reminded him the other day, called attention to the large surplus stocks of rice in Bengal and asked whether we could not do something to find a market for them. Up to the 8th of July, i.e., about two months ago, the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, reported that there was no demand for Burma rice in Bengal and that the Burma rice shops opened in Calcutta had definitely proved a failure, both to Calcutta and Rangoon. Possibly the rise in prices is now being felt more keenly in Bengal, because it has come so suddenly. I hope that the relief will be equally sudden and that the supplies, which Mr. Innes is now pouring in from Burma, will effect a rapid change.

Internal Distribution.

I need not detain the Council with questions of internal distribution. Sir Claude Hill explained how the shortage of railway wagons forced us to exercise close control. How we tried to decentralise by letting local Governments regulate the movements of foodgrains to and within their own provinces and how we soon found it necessary to curtail these powers in the interests of co-ordination. Our present aim is to relax internal control as soon as we can. The railway situation is better and the food situation has been immensely improved by the present monsoon, which has so far been exceptionally good. We hope therefore that by the end of the year we shall be in a position to allow the internal trade in food-stuffs to resume normal channels.

Rise in Prices.

I come now to prices. Some statestics lately published by Mr. Findlay show that the average rise in retail food prices at the five chief ports in India from July 1914 to the end of April 1919 was 57 per cent., whereas in Europe it ranged from 86 per cent. in Denmark to 234 per cent., in Sweden. In the United Kingdom notwithstanding food control it was 107 per cent. Food prices have however risen considerably in India since April last and Mr. Shirras is working out some later figures. Meanwhile I have had statements prepared which I lay on the table showing by index numbers the course of the retail prices of four of the principal foodgrains in all the major provinces, excluding Burma. If the figures for July 1919 are compared with those of July, 1919, it will be seen that in the case of rice, the rise ranged from 26 per cent. in Assam to 73 per cent. in the Central Provinces. In the case of wheat the lowest increase is 38 per cent. in Assam and the highest 100 per cent. in the Central Provinces. In the case of millets which are so largely consumed by the poorer classes the rise has been still more serious and the increase in Jowar prices ranged from 102 per cent. in the United Provinces to 132 per cent. in Bombay. The departure from the normal was really greater than this because there was a poor Kharif crop in Northern India in 1913 and the price of Millets there, especially in the United Provinces, was above the normal in July 1914. Fortunately the worst is over, a good Kharif harvest in the greater part of India is practically assured, and the prices of Jowar and Bajra and other Kharif grains are beginning to fall.

Measures Contemplated to check rise in Prices.

As regards the measures by which we have attempted to check the rise in prices it will be clear from what I have already said that we relied mainly on the policy of conserving supplies and increasing them, where possible. We have also endeavoured to utilise our system of control for the purpose of reducing middlemans profits and Directors of Civil Supplies are authorised to make it a condition of importers' licenses that they shall sell at reasonable prices. For the rest we have left it to local Governments to see that the supplies that we have provided reach the consumer without undue intermediate profits. In most provinces Local Governments have arranged for the opening of cheap grain shops with good results. I have more faith in these measures than in the plan which has many advocates of fixing prices by a Government order. In the few cases where this has been tried in India it has not, I believe, been successful. It is true that the populace of Lahore enjoyed a brief millenium under Martial Law, but I understand that the order fixing food prices there had the effect which was to be expected of preventing further supplies from coming in. It seems almost a pity that Martial Law was removed before we could see the results of this interesting experiment.

Rice control and prices in Rangoon.

In Burma we have been able to enforce price control over the current years rice crop by means of restrictions on export. No export of rice is allowed except under a license and it is a condition of all licenses that the rice must have been purchased at or below the control price. Subject to this condition and to strict rationing of exports the trade has been left free—at least it was free until a short time ago when stocks began to be hard up; apparently by speculators who anticipated that on the conclusion of peace the control would be relaxed. The local Government was then compelled to exercise its power under the Defence of India Rules. The control price was first fixed on a basis of Rs. 125 per 100 baskets of paddy and was raised in May last to Rs. 150. These prices are above the average rates prevailing in previous years and are calculated to give the producer a fair rate of profit, at the same time they are far below the prices prevailing outside India I have not been able to get complete statistics of prices in foreign markets, but I have obtained the following figures from the Rice Commissioner at Rangoon. He quotes the Rangoon prices for various qualities at from Rs. 6/12 to Rs. 8 a cwt., while the prices for similar qualities at Colombo range from Rs. 13 to Rs. 14. Small mills special which are Rs. 6/12 at Rangoon are quoted at Rs. 14 in Java and at Saigon, at Rs. 15 in Siam, and at Rs. 18 a cwt. in Japan. The latest information furnished by Mr. Shiras is that the price at Tokyo is Rs. 21 a cwt. I understand that prices are controlled in some of these places or they would be still higher; for instance I have heard that Ceylon recently had to pay £60 a ton c.i.f., for rice from Siam i.e., at the present rate of exchange nearly Rs. 33 a cwt. an almost incredible price. It is clear then as I have said that our rice prices are far below the world prices and then we consider that India has imported 1,309,000 tons of rice and 64,000 tons of paddy from Burma 1st January to the end of August, 1919. It is evident that the scheme of rice control has been of enormous benefit to India. I should like to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to Mr. Gubbay, who conceived the scheme and to Mr. Innes who has done so much to make it a success.

Economic aspect of the situation.

If time permit I should like to touch for a moment on the economic aspect of the present situation. In restriction to exports we have adopted a policy which our predecessors always rejected as economically unsound and as a result we have divorced Indian food prices from world prices. We were driven to this course by abnormal circumstances and we recognise that if we were to follow it as a permanent policy the results which our predecessors feared would inevitably ensue. There are many other crops of which it is sufficient to mention. Cotton Jute and Oilseeds that compete with food grains and if India ceased to export those grains the cultivators would cease to grow more than is required for home consumption.

One thing that has saved India from disaster in present year is the fact that she normally exports foodgrains. In this connection the statements which I have just laid on the table are significant as showing that the rise in the price of rice and wheat, of which we generally produce a surplus, has been distinctly less than in the case of Bajra and Jowar, of which there are hardly any exports. It is the surplus produced for export that provides India with a margin on which she can fall back in periods of scarcity. Without it millions of human beings would periodically die of starvation.

Our further policy.

Our aim therefore must be sooner or later to bridge the gap between internal and external prices. It is possible that this object might be effected by raising still further the exchange value of the rupee. Although exporters complain of these changes as hampering foreign trade there can be no doubt that raising exchange tends to lower internal prices. It is useless, however, to discuss this subject at present as it is under consideration by an expert Committee in England. I only mention it as a reason why we cannot immediately formulate our future policy. There are other reasons for circumspection. It is possible that world prices will come down to our levels, in which case we have only to sit tight. But if they don't and if we eventually have to rise to meet them we must do all we can to graduate the process. Let wages and salaries adjust themselves to the changed conditions before we settle down at a permanently higher basis. If, therefore, speculators are holding on to stocks in the hope that our control of exports will shortly be removed and that they will then scoop large profits I would warn them that they are indulging in a vain dream. We know that there are stocks of rice in Burma and of wheat in the Punjab. It has already been announced that the rice control in Burma will be maintained till the next crop comes on to the market and I take this opportunity of stating for the benefit of holders of wheat that we shall not withdraw the embargo on exports before the next harvest is reaped, unless in the meantime there is a considerable drop in prices. In both cases control will be maintained for a still further period if this proves necessary to keep down prices in India.

What have the Govt. done?

I have taken so long to deal with the question of foodstuffs that I have no time left to refer to any other commodities and I must lease my hon. colleage in the Commerce and Industry Department to explain what has been done to reduce the price of cloth. It remains to indicate the attitude of the Government towards the resolution. The terms in which it is couched rather suggest that we have done nothing to cope with the trouble of high prices and ought to make an immediate move, whereas I think I have shown that we have done a good deal. I don't say that we have not made mistakes, but I do claim that we have distributed the available food supplies equitably among the different provinces. We have brought down prices in one province viz., Bombay and have at least steadied them in many other provinces. I think that the Directors of Civil Supplies in the provinces will acknowledge that our system of food control has done much to mitigate the widespread distress. We cannot therefore accept the resolution in its present form, but if the hon. member will amend it so as to substitute for the words "that immediate steps be taken" the words "that the Government should consider whether any further steps can be taken" I shall be very pleased to accept it. We are fully alive to the hardships and dangers involved by high prices and are only too glad to avail ourselves of non-official advice as to the possible remedies.

India enriched by war.

Before I sit down I would ask the Council to consider this subject in its broadest aspect, i.e., the effect of high prices on India as a

(Continued in column 6.)

PROFITEERING BY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anybody who has watched the activities of the Bombay City Improvement Trust for years past will notice that its history has been one long tale of squandered opportunities. Now they are trying to seize the psychological opportunity to grab the whole of the remaining vacant and partly developed land in the north portion of the island of Bombay. It is to be hoped that the public will realise the audacity of this attempt, and strain every nerve to defeat this official high horse. With no straining of facts and arguments is it possible to make out a case for the Trust acquiring an inch of land in their recently notified extensive schemes until and unless they have done their duty completely and satisfactorily by the Matunga-Sion Schemes. Besides it is now many years that they have big estates in various parts of Byculla. Why have they not yet completed their improvement scheme there? Further, the best part of Memon wada was acquired even earlier. What has been done by the Trust besides collecting rents and enhacing rents here? If it be contended that the execution of these Improvement schemes would necessitate a good deal of demolition of tenaments which course would be prejudicial to the housing problem of the city, then I would ask, why were all these extensive and costly acquisitions made at all so early in the day? For the prospect of the handsome unearned increments? In land acquisition case after case for years past has the argument been put forward on behalf of the owners of the vacant lands that those lands were fit for immediate development and therefore more valuable that the Trust had imagined. But on all the occasions the Trust officers of the land acquisition department (from the highest downwards) stoutly maintained the opposite point of view on the plea, that those lands if developed, would not yield and adequate return, as the demand for tenaments in the city was far from being greater than supply. And the Improvement Trust as a body, if they had honest intentions, have consistantly acted upon this superior presumption born of inexperience and inefficient enquiries or ill-digested facts, till they have discovered their mistake too late. Turn to another quarter, gentle reader. At Chaupati, to the north of the Bar-Gymkhana, they have allowed 12 plots to be covered by temporary sheds for the housing of the labour and fitter class. All the occupants of these sheds could be housed on two to three plots if the Trust built suitable permanent quarters for them As a general rule if you write to the Estate Agent (he attends to the leasing of plots) of the Trust as a prospective lessee for a plot to enquire if a particular plot is open to be leased, this officer does not as a rule commit himself in writing. He writes to the party to see him in his office and verbally answers questions. So verbal enquiries were made some time back about the leasing of the abovementioned plots at Chaupati. The cool reply of the Estate Agent was that the Trust was not ready to consider any offers for these plots at present. The near future leasing was, of course, too thick a prospect to be peered. And there is a house famine in Bombay! Bye-the-way land values at Chaupati are still to reach the zenith. I only hope those housed in the temporary sheds but only appreciate their landlord's self-sacrifice.

Now just take a nice and pretty view of the Dadar-Matunga plots that are being so bashfully introduced to the public during the course of about a couple of years past. No lessee has upto now been allowed to erect any building in line with the road and suitable for shops. Are the future residents of these localities to be shop-proof, or are shop-plots going to spring up from those good few that are "reserved" by the Trust—for better profits?

On the above facts I wish your readers to form an independent unbaised conclusion as answers to the following:—

1. Has the Trust Act been used or abused hitherto?
2. If it has been used, then have the Trust done their work efficiently and with a due sense of their responsibilities?
3. If it has been abused, then is it not your duty to combine and concert effective measures for stopping its further abuse?
4. In either case why should the City Improvement work in the island of Bombay not be done hence forth under the Town planing Act?

Under this Act the increment in the value of your land does not go wholely or partly into the offers of a state licensed land-trading Company masquarding under the title of the City Improvement Trust. Under this Act a greater part of the increase comes to the owner of the land and a smaller part goes to meet the actual cost of the improvements in his land that directly influence the amount of increment. The greater number of lands remain with their respective owners in an improved and reconstituted form.

Lastly, Sir, I shall next close without taking into my confidence my official readers. I may assure them, sincerely, that I am not a politician, nor an owner of an inch of land in Bombay, nor yet the paid agent of any landlord. I am a devotee of nature and as such love open spaces and gardens only too well. But I think that these could be effectively and sumptuously provided under the newly passed Municipal bye-laws Nos. 41 to 41D. If I am wrong in thinking so, I am sure any set of satisfactory bye-laws could be passed under the Town Planing Act. But the whole-sale and in fact summary eviction of people from their long-held estates for the benefit of the Trust, not a public purpose, is monstrous. Where this course of action ends and revolutionary Bolshevism begins, I must confess, I do not know. Perhaps it may be possible to dignify it as the "Nationalisation of landed property," if the Trust be taken as the incarnation of national interests. Finally it should not be forgotten that the recently notified Trust Schemes if carried out, will hit the large number of small landlords in these areas much harder than the small number of the bigger landlords. After they are once expelled from their long-held small estates in exchange for a mass of pottage the latter will be too small to settle them on a new property of their owner. The small amount will only drip away into the nearest country liquor shop.

This process can only add to the numbers of the helpless victims of land-lordism. "Public purpose and City Improvement" indeed! This cannot happen under the Town Planing Act. According to this Act scrupulous care will have to be taken to provide as far as possible original holders of land in the scheme with a suitable re-constituted plot of land. I think this is the only just and human course for all concerned.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. P.

EXCHANGE RATE.

RAISED TO 2 SHILLINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The Secretary of State for India has raised the price of Council drafts from 1s. 10d. to 2s. with effect from to-morrow.

Imported gold acquired by Government will be paid for at the rate of Rs. 11-11 per sovereign.

Arrangement for the sale of telegraphic transfers on India by Ottawa Mint for gold tendered at that mint has been terminated.

The following statement is issued by the Controller of Currency, showing the figures for Rupee coinage:—Coined during the month of August, 1919, Rs. 3,47,00,023. Coined from April, 1919, up to August, 1919, Rs. 22,29,00,116.

ALL-INDIA MUSLEM LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

MEETS ON SUNDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 1.

The Special Conference of the All-India Moslem League will be held here on September 21st at 11 a.m.

CABLE ITEMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Paris, Sept. 15.—The speech of M. Andre Lefevre in the Chamber of Deputies estimating that owing to failure of the Allies to demand in the armistice immediate cessation of manufacture of munitions, the Germans may have turned out 2,500 guns and 15 million shells since the war ended, has provoked uneasiness. The German Government is credited with the intention of acquiring arms and munitions factories in Mexico and staffing them with German experts.

Marseilles, Sept. 15.—The strike is becoming less popular. Settlement may shortly be reached on the lines previously proposed by employers.

Marseilles, Sept. 15.—The date of the French General Election is not yet fixed. A Note issued by the Ministry of the Interior says no indication of any kind concerning the date has been given.

Marseilles, Sept. 15.—M. Poincaré to-day presented the Cross of the Legion of Honour to the towns of Douai and Cambrai, the British troops taking part in the impressive ceremony.

Information has been received of another case of rice looting in Midnapore district on the 5th instant. A boat laden with one hundred and ten maunds of rice moored in a khal of Rupnarain river was looted by about one hundred men.

(Continued from column 4.)

whole the consumers naturally dislike them and they cause much misery to thousands of people on small fixed incomes, but from the point of view of the national balance sheet the question is simply one of profit and loss. If the rise is greater in the case of articles of which we produce a surplus than in the case of articles which we have to import, there will be a balance of gain to the country as a whole. There are indications that Indian trade has so far derived considerable benefit from the war I lay on the table a statement showing her imports of bullion absorption of rupees and net exports during the last ten years. This statement shows that in the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 the average annual absorption of rupees was 8.78 crores, while in the five years ending with 1918-19 the annual average was 22.08 crores. The balance of trade as deduced from the excess of exports of merchandise over imports, minus private imports of treasure and Council Bills was against India in the first five year period to the extent of 23 lakhs per annum, whereas in the five war years the balance in India's favour averaged 29.90 crores per annum. These figures were of course affected by some other factors, for instance the absorption of rupees was stimulated by the shortage of imports of gold, while the balance of trade may be disturbed by the transfer of funds from India to London or vice versa. But the figures raise at any rate a strong presumption that India has been enriched by the war. If these results continue if there is a permanent rise in the value of India's products, which are mostly derived from the soil, without a corresponding increase in the cost of her imports the future may be regarded as hopeful. In the process of transition to a different standard of values there is bound to be hardship to many individuals, but as soon as adjustment has been effected between wages and prices these troubles will be more than counter-balanced by the increased margin of profit to the cultivator. In the past the poverty of the agricultural classes has been the chief obstacle to the spread of education and the introduction of improved methods of cultivation. If the profits of the cultivator are increased he will be able to afford better education and better methods and these in turn will still further raise his income and his standard of living. I don't say that these results will ensue. It is impossible to predict the future course of prices, but from the figures that I have just quoted it seems at least permissible to hope that some good may come to India out of the cataclysm which has brought so much suffering on the world.

FRANCHISE FOR TENANTS.

ELECTIONS SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the Sub-Committee of the Elections Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of the qualifications entitling the tenants to vote at the election and the arrangements to be made to give effect to the proposal.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Elections Committee of the Corporation to consider the question of the qualifications entitling the tenants to vote at the election and the arrangements to be made to give effect to the proposal, beg to state that after careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, they are of opinion that the franchise should be extended to tenants who have paid a rent of Rs. 50 per mensem for the half-year from the first day of April to the thirtieth day of September last preceding the preparation of the roll, that no person should be enrolled as a ward voter in the election roll of more than one ward, nor should more than one entry be made in the election roll of a ward in respect of any person notwithstanding the number of qualifications he may possess and that a person should not be entitled to be enrolled in the elections roll as a voter of any ward unless such person has his usual residence in the ward. The Committee are further of opinion that there should be two separate election rolls, one for the rate-payers and the other for the tenants.

Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Phiroze C. Sethna, Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia. (See Minute).
Seen. K. E. Dadachanji, D. E. Wacha.

MR. R. S. NAVALKAR'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

There should be one qualifying tax for landlords, tenants and wheel-tax payers and one election roll. The present wards may be split up for election purposes as is done in the case of F and G wards for administration purposes. In no Municipal town tenants are separated from other tax-payers, much less a higher qualifying tax is insisted upon from tenants. Tenants are the real rate-payers, while landlords are mere collectors of these rates where they are not occupiers to suit the convenience of the Municipal administration in the City.

MR. H. P. MODY.

I am not in favour of the recommendation that landlords and tenants should be placed on different registers. It neutralises to a great extent the effect of our proposals for the extension of the franchise, and introduces a novel principle in election matters. It seems to me that statutory recognition is sought to be given to the conflict of interests between landlords and tenants. Apart from that objection, there is the question of the allocation of seats. Are the tenants, who are numerically the larger class, going to be given more seats than the landlords? Or, are the latter to retain their position of privilege? This point has not been touched by the Sub-Committee. I hope the Committee will reject the recommendation in question, and refuse to recognise an artificial and arbitrary distinction.

DR. SUKHIA.

At the very outset I must say that the report is not clearly worded and bristles with ambiguities which will doubtless create difficulties in future.

I am not against giving franchise to tenants, but their register should be quite separate from the owners' register and they should be made to contribute directly towards the Municipal fund in some shape or other as is the case in Great Britain and in Calcutta and Madras. Only those who pay for the piper can have the tune.

Besides, I am distinctly of opinion that such a franchise would greatly help the very rich landlords and big property-holders only, instead of all the qualified landlords equally as is the case now or the tenant class only.

To be clearer it must be conceded that franchise to tenants may mean greater franchise to very rich owners holding several or many properties in the City or big properties accommodating a large number of tenants.

At present, even a millionaire holding any number of properties or a very big property with several flats or chawls is entitled to a single vote, but by the extension of franchise to tenants he will more or less have a large number of votes in proportion to the number of his tenant-voters at his command as after all human nature is human nature, and the tenants will have to look to their landlords for various matters affecting their own interests and must be more or less under their thumb.

I am sorry to observe some of the representatives of the rate-payers advocating an extension of franchise to tenants without direct taxation of any kind. Does it not show more or less faithlessness towards their present constituents who return them to the Corporation and does it not amount to an invidious preference to those who do not *directly* pay taxation in any shape to the Municipality?

Improper and Wrong.

I have my serious doubts as to the practicability of giving effect to any proposal entitling the very large number of tenants to vote at the election. In the year 1889-90, i.e., in the very next year of the present Municipal Act coming into force there were in all 6,783 rate-payers and tax-payers and 457 graduates, while in the year 1916-17, they were respectfully 10,033 and 1,837 equal to 11,870. To this if you add 14,636 who pay Rs. 50 and above as rent, the total would go to 26,506 as voters. Besides, in order to have a separate roll of tenant voters the Municipal Assessor rightly observes and points out the difficulties that it will be necessary to maintain a register of tenants showing the names and surnames of the tenants, the tenements or flats or rooms of the floors, the rent paid, the period of occupancy the the rent paid, the period of occupancy or locality in which the property is situated and the names of the owners. The Municipal Commissioner shall also have to hear objections of a very large number similar to the provisions of Section 19. All these difficulties will have to be faced if the franchise is to be extended to the tenant class. Moreover, it is really improper and wrong to break or give a go-bye to the admittedly best principle of "no taxation without representation," i.e., where there is no taxation, there should be no representation.

Citations from Council Debates.

The following citations from the various debates in the Legislative Council that occurred in the past with regard to Bills and Acts for the management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Bombay doubtless support my above mentioned contentions, viz.:—

In Bill No. 3 of 1872 regarding the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 it was provided under the heading "Municipal Constitution" that out of the eighty (80) members 64 shall be Justices of the Peace resident in the City of Bombay to be equally nominated by Government and elected by the Justices of the Peace, and the remaining sixteen (16) *shall be persons resident in the City of Bombay who have severally paid Municipal rates and taxes to the amount of not less than fifty* (50) *rupees*, to be equally nominated by Government and elected by the rate-payers who have severally paid owners' house-rates to the amount of not less than fifty (50) rupees.

As to the above mentioned provision the Select Committee reported as follows:—

"The qualification both for membership and for the (voting) franchise was fixed at Rs. 50 annual payment on account of owners' house-rates. The alterations recommended by the Select Committee are simply these. The number of members of the Corporation is reduced from eighty (80) to sixty-four (64). Government in place of nominating one-half of the members, only nominates one-fourth; the Justices, in lieu of electing two-fifths, only elect one-fourth; the rate-payers elect one-half of the total number instead of one-tenth. . . . . *Every resident rate-payer who shall have paid during the year 50 rupees Municipal rates* in the shape of house, police, lighting and supplementary rates is enabled to vote at the election. . . . *The alteration last referred to* will largely increase the number of persons, qualified to exercise the franchise, and *will confer the power of voting on many persons, being occupiers not owners of houses.* . . . . . "

No Representation Without Taxation.

It may be here contended that so far back as 1872 the franchise to the rate-payers was to the extent of 50 per cent. and with the progress of time the franchise to them should be on a more liberal basis: Besides, the franchise was then given only on the principle of "no taxation without representation," i.e., *no representation without, direct taxation.* Similarly with the advance of time and progress on a true liberal basis there should be no representation without due taxation in some shape or another.

During the debate at the second reading of the Bill it was argued by the Hon. Mr. J. K. Bythell, that out of 18 per cent. paid on a property in the City house-tax was 6 per cent., police rate 3 per cent., lighting rate 1 per cent., water rate 5 per cent., and halalcore cess 3 per cent. The *only* tax paid by the owner of a house, was, however, the 6 per cent. house tax, police and lighting rates were paid by tenants, and water rate and halalcore cess were merely payments in return for services rendered.

On behalf of the European Community an attempt was then (in 1872) made by the Hon. Mr. Bythell to include "the tax on carriages and animals" as one of the qualifications for a franchise to the occupiers, but on a division the proposition was thrown out by 8 against 2.

In Bill No. 6 of 1887 regarding the amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, it was inter alia provided, as to who may be members of the Corporation, that besides the Fellows of the University of Bombay and the Justices of the Peace *those rate-payers only* who have been *assessed to the consolidated rate or to the wheel tax or to both to the extent of not less than thirty* (30) *rupees per annum.*

In the statement of Objects and Reasons it was stated *inter alia* that the constitutional changes proposed by the Bill were principally—

(a) to extend the franchise by lowering the qualifying rate from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30, and by adding the wheel-tax to the rates, payment of which conferred the franchise;

(b) to convert the then existing house, police, and lighting rates into one "consolidated-rate;"

(c) to make the consolidated rate as well as the water and halalcore rate, leviable, under the general name of "property-rates," from the landlords, giving them the right, in the case of the water-rate and the halalcore-rate, to recover the same from their tenants; and

(d) to provide for the levy of all property-rates at once in a lump sum instead of under separate bills as then.

It was also contended by the Legislature that the above mentioned changes with regard to rates, would, it was believed, be generally acceptable both to owners and occupiers, *whilst they would lead to considerable economy in the Assessment and Collection Departments of the Municipality.*

During the debate in the Council in the year 1877 the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, while moving for leave to bring in the Bill to amend the Act of 1872, said as follows:—

"The franchise is conferred on rate-payers who have paid house rates *and* police and lighting rates to the amount of not less than Rs. 50. *I must here notice that a great deal of unnecessary expense has been thrown on the Municipality in realizing the income which they were authorized to raise.* The rates were really divided into two classes, *the owners' rates and the occupiers' rates;* and *the number of bills* necessary for their collection and for the collection of the wheel-tax was *very, very large; in fact the system has led to considerable difficulty,* not only as far as the Municipality is concerned, but *also as far as the landlords of Bombay are concerned.* I may state, for instance, that supposing a gentleman owns a large chawl and lets it out in rooms at a certain rate per mensem at the end of six months, when the Municipal rates become due from the occupiers, the landlord often finds that his tents have gone, leaving not only their rent for the last month but also the Municipal rates for the six months unpaid. This was one of the difficulties which arose, and the result is that it is now proposed (1877), instead of having the distinction between the owners' (*i.e.*, house rate) and occupiers' (*i.e.*, the police and lighting rates) rates, to have what is called a consolidated rate, which . . . . will be levied from the landlord and he will be left to make arrangements with his tenants as may best suit him."

"It is further proposed that in lieu of the present complicated system *the franchise shall be given to rate-payers who are assessed to the consolidated rate, or to wheel-tax, or both* . . . . at the rate of not less than Rs. 30 per annum."

"When it was determined to do away with the distinction between owners' occupiers' rates and have only a consolidated rate, it was found that it would disenfranchise every body who was not an owner of property in Bombay. (In 1872 the Hon. Mr. Bythell, who thought the wheel-tax ought also to be made a qualification, contended *that if this were not agreed to at least, one-third of the whole European community would be excluded.*) It was, *therefore*, proposed that the payment of wheel-tax should be made a qualification also; and the sum has been fixed at Rs. 30 per annum, I believe, to enable a person who keeps only a horse and buggy or dog-cart to continue his right to the franchise which he may have at present from paying occupiers' rates."

The attention of those who want the franchise to be extended and occupiers is especially invited to the last sentence of the last foregoing paragraph in which the Hon. Mr. Gibbs had clearly pointed out that the wheel tax would enable a person to continue his right to the franchise which he then had by paying occupiers' rates.

From the above it may be observed that even now the occupiers or tenants have the right of franchise if they pay a wheel-tax. Those who care to have a franchise must be prepared to pay the qualifying tax in some shape or another. It must also be remembered that with regard to properties in the City the tenants have no stake at all while the property-holders have a very great stake in various directions, and therefore the latter must have greater rights.

Further if the tenants are to be given a franchise it is not at all advisable to make objectionable and invidious distinctions between tenants and tenants so long as they could be assessed to the qualifying tax of Rs. 30 per annum either in the shape of the "consolidated rate," or the wheel-tax or the tax on profession,, trade, etc. If the franchise is to be extended to tenants, it should not be restricted to those who can afford to pay a monthly rent of Rs. 50 and above.

Just and fair play.

Let there be a just and fair play to all equally so long as they pay the qualifying tax directly to the Municipality.

Just as at present any rate-payer or person who pay an annual amount of Rs. 30 to the Municipality for general-tax or wheel-tax is entitled to vote, every tenant who directly pays to the Municipality that much amount in the shape of any tax or rate should be made to be entitled to vote.

However, before the Committee comes to any conclusion it is necessary and desirable to determine how many out of 14,636 tenants paying rent of Rs. 50 and above are of different communities?

In my opinion, if the proposed franchise is to be extended only to those tenants who pay a monthly rent of Rs. 50 and above, particular community or communities will be only benefited and the others forming an overwhelming majority will be left in the back-ground. Is that just, fair and proper? What was contended by the Hon. Mr. Bythell, in 1872 on behalf of the European community (*vide supra*) stands good now for other communities also.

If it is the wish of the people to have the franchise extended to tenants I would urge upon the Corporation the desirability of adopting the principle of "no taxation without representation" or *"representation with taxation,"* and with that object in view the Bombay Municipal Act should be so amended as to be generally in conformity with either the English Corporations Act or the Calcutta and Madras Municipal Acts. Those who want representation or franchise must be prepared to pay directly the qualifying rate or tax.

The English Law lays down that a person possessed of property to the value of £50 and upwards or has been rated in respect of the qualifying property to all poor-rates on the annual value of £15 and upwards and has paid all such rates as have become payable by him shall be entitled to the voting franchise *or that an occupant of a tenement for which he pay £10 annually as rent, and besides, directly pays to the Municipality the Municipal taxes thereon* (equivalent to the consolidated-rate in Bombay) and is in the occupation of the premises *for* 12 *months* prior to his claiming to be registered as an occupation or tenant voter shall be *only* entitled to the voting franchise.

The Calcutta Municipal Act (as modified up to the 1st March 1912) by virtue of Section 37, Sub-section (2), Clauses (ii) and (iii) provides that a person is entitled to be a voter if he has taken out a license under Class I, II, III or IV of Schedule II (*vide infra*) for the year or has paid on his sole account and in his own name not less than Rs. 24 in respect of the consolidated rate levied under Chapter XIII (Rates on Buildings and Lands) *or* in respect of taxes levied under Chapter XIII (tax on Carriages and Animals) or Chapter XIV (Tax on Professions, Trades, and Callings) or in respect of both such rate and taxes for the year immediately preceding that in which the election is held.

The Madras Municipal Act (as modified upto 1st June 1914), by virtue of Section 32 provides that every person who has paid for the year, preceding that is which he votes, in respect of the taxes levied under Chapters XI, XII and XIV of the Act an amount not less than Rs. 20 shall be entitled to be a voter. But, under Section 33, he can only be a Commissioner (Corporator) if he has paid for the year, taxes to the aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 100 either as a tax on the exercise of Professions, Arts, Trades and Callings and on Offices and Appointments as per Schedule V (*vide infra*), or a tax on buildings and lands or a water and drainage tax or a lighting tax, but not as a tax on vehicles and on animals.

N.B.—The above mentioned English, Calcutta and Madras Acts, evidently show that tenants or occupiers can only be entitled to a voting franchise if they directly pay to the Municipality taxes or rates upto a definite amount and above in some shape or another. The same principle of representation *with* taxation should also be observed in the City of Bombay. I do not see any reason why the Bombayites should be differently treated from and should have a special privilege over the people of England, Calcutta and Madras. The principle of representation with taxation should be uniformly adopted.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' VISIT TO CEYLON.

SATISFACTION AT NEW LABOUR ORDINANCE.

(FROM "NEW INDIA.")

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived in Madras this morning after his visit to Ceylon where he has been engaged in visiting the different districts and investigating the conditions of the Tamil labourers' life on the estates. He was met on his arrival at Maradana station by Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, the President of the Ceylon Workers' Welfare League, and Mr. Peri Sundaram, Bar-at-Law, the Secretary and many leading Tamil and Sinhalese gentlemen of Ceylon. He stayed during his visit while in Colombo at the house of Mr. Arulanandam, Advocate of the High Court, and held many conferences and consultations with the Tamil leaders. He also met many of the Sinhalese leaders and discussed with them the problems of Sinhalese labour. The Draft Ordinance for Labour has now been published, and Mr. Andrews found universal satisfaction in the Indian educated community with its main clauses. The greatest of all the benefits which it will confer on Tamil labour is this, that it makes him for the first time in the whole history of the Island entirely free from deft. The clauses in the Ordinance which deal so drastically with this question of indebtedness are the ones which are now most under debate and discussion among the planters. A considerable section of the planting community is still opposed to such a complete cancellation of debts at one sweep. They propose counter resolutions to the effect that the debts should be gradually wiped off at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

A GREAT HOPE.

After the conferences with the Tamil educated leaders were over, Mr. Andrews saw the Colonial Secretary and H. E. the Governor of Ceylon and had long talks with them about the subject. He found a genuine desire to meet the great problem of labour indebtedness in a liberal and drastic manner. The Governor himself is evidently most earnest about it and determined if possible to carry through the Ordinance. Mr. Andrews afterwards met the member of Council who represents the planting interests, Mr. Graeme Sinclair, and also Mr. Villiers, the Chairman of the Estates Agency Association. He pointed out to them that nothing would satisfy Indian opinion except the complete cancellation of the debts which was contemplated by the Ordinance. He trusted that there would be no atempt to mutilate these clauses and so ruin the whole purpose of the Bill. Mr. Andrews was told that though the opposition was considerable there was a great hope that the whole Ordinance would be carried through.

Mr. Andrews states that the one weakness in the Ordinance which must be immediately remedied is this. In the draft which is now before the public the penal clauses for slight labour offences are still kept. These clauses make it possible for the planter to prosecure the Tamil labourer on a criminal charge for such slight things as neglect of work, leaving work without leave, misconduct, etc. Indeed, it would be easy to bring almost any offence of a trivial character under the Act. In his investigations Mr. Andrews found that these penal clauses had been an unmitigated curse on the Estates, and had made the Tamil labourer's life on a considerable number of the estates quite unbearable. The whole Tamil community in Ceylon has been endeavouring for many years past to get them abolished; but hitherto without success. Again and again attempts have been made by Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam to bring the matter forward in Council; but all the relief that could be obtained was merely that women should not be sent to prison under the Act of 1865 if it were their first offence. On second offence they could still be sent to prison in the same way as the men. The most pitiable stories which have reached India have been due to the working of this Labour Act of 1865. Mr. Andrews has expressed a very distinct hope that these iniquities of the past may now be abolished for ever. During his stay in the island he found more and more both planters and estate owners ready to abandon these penal clauses and abolish them from the new Ordinance. Mr. Andrews thinks that what is most needed is the strongest possible expression of public from every Province, asking for the abolition of these penal clauses. Just as the abolition of indenture has been fought for and very nearly won, so now the abolition of these penal clauses for labour offences must be fought for and won. Mr. Andrews was told by a Ceylon authority that the same penal Ordinance against labour existed still in Madras. He does not know whether this is true or not. But if it is true then the battle must be fought in India as well as Ceylon; for there is no donbt that such antiquated and obsolete legislations is degrading and demoralising both for the employer and the employed. It is altogether out of touch with modern labour conditions.

Satisfactary Improvements In Housing.

In his visits to the estates, Mr. Andrews found that satisfactory improvements were being made with regard to the housing of the Tamil labourers. An immense amount was being done to pull down the old insanitary lines and to put up modern buildings with good sanitary arrangements. On some estates the annual budget for this purpose had come to many thousands of rupees for each years past. He also found that the hospital arrangements were better than they had been in the past. But there was greatly needed a system of small cottage hospitals on every estate of considerable size to supplement the Government hospital. In all these directions, though very much was still to be done, improvement was visible on every side and there was hope for the future. On the other hand, in the upper country estates he found a very serious state of things with regard to the daily wages. While many different allowances and doles were being made to make up for the high price of rice, the daily wage itself was being kept down at the lowest possible level. And there could be no doubt at all the wage was not sufficient for a man to earn enough for himself and his family. In consequence of this, the indebtedness had increased to an enormous extent and men in despair had often taken to intoxicating drink, and lost their character. Moral evils were prevalent in these lines which were almost entirely due to this vicious circle caused by extreme poverty.

Mr. Andrews met the different Planters' Associations and also the Estate Agency Association, and finally had a long interview with his Excellency the Governor. At these meetings he laid the greatest stress on two points: (1) The abolition of the penal clauses, and (2) the advance in the daily wage of the up country Tamil labourer. He also expressed his entire satisfaction with the main clauses of the New Labour Ordinance which cancel all outstanding debts owed by the Tamil labourer. He expresed in the strongest terms his hope and expectation that no part of this section of the Ordinance would be mutilated while passing the measure through the Council. Indian public opinion would be altogether on the side of the Ceylon Government in pressing for this cancellation of debts in one single act rather than the keeping part of the debts still hanging over the Tamil labourer's head for a number of years.

Lectures.

Mr. Andrews while in the island gave many lectures. He addressed a large and representative English speaking audience on the poet, Rabindranath Tagore. He also addressed both an English audience and an overflow Sinhalese audience (by interpretation) on the World Labour Movement. He gave the same lecture again in Kandy, and both in Kandy and in Colombo he finally addressed very large audiences indeed, through Tamil interpretation, on Mahatma Gandhi. The audience on the last night of his visit was composed of Tamil working men, chiefly the rickshaw coolies and railway workmen of Colombo. They listened enthusiastically to the story of Mahatma Gandhi's life as told by the speaker. Directly after the lecture Mr. Andrews on his departure from the Island was garlanded at Maradana station by Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam as representing the Ceylon Workers' Welfare League. He received every possible kindness and help from the Tamil community during his visit. He was also very hospitably entertained by the planters in the up country and low country district.

INDEMNITY BILL.

MADRAS LIB RAL LEAGUE'S PROTEST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The Madras Liberal League has cabled the following message to the Secretary of State, Lord Sinha and others:—"Introduction now Punjab Indemnity Bill exciting much dissatisfaction. An adjustment of principles and scope of indemnity to necessities of case practicable only after inquiry by commission. If immediate legislation needed would strongly suggest mere suspensory bill, suspending actions prosecutions against officers concerned pending commission and appeals and suspending limitation against parties aggrieved. This expedient should satisfy Government."

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HUNDREDS OF LETTERS and Telegrams are still being sent to Lonavla, but my present address is

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AMAZING CURES.

Mrs. M. Hunter "Sylverton", Mussoorie, 2nd July:—
"My nurse was examined by Dr. Walters here, and found to have nothing the matter now with her spine: Dr. Mookerjee of Allahabad examined her in March last and made the discovery that she had Tuberculosis of the Spine. I have only used your treatment since and I am thankful to say she is cured."

Hashmat Ali, Esq., Deputy Collector, Rockville Cottage, Landour, 27th June:—
"I have very great faith in your medicines as a personal friend of mine got entirely cured by using them only for a month. His was a case of real phthisis and he was spitting blood."

DYING WOMAN SAVED.

Leo. D'Costa, A.S.M., Multan, 18th July:—
"You have filled my home with joy; my wife is now able to look after the little ones as she has gained strength, weight and colour. I am too overjoyed."

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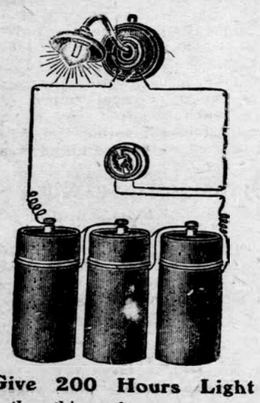

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MR. DEVDHAR'S VISIT TO JAMSHEDPUR.

NEED FOR SOCIAL WELFARE WORK.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Vice-President of the Servants of India Society went to Jamshedpur to make himself familiar with the Welfare Work of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, in the organisation of which three members of the Servants of India Society have been working for one year. The names of these members are, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Mr. L. N. Sahu, and Mr. R. V. Sastri. During his stay here Mr. Devadhar delivered four lectures at the time of entertainments given by the different communities at the place. The fifth lecture was delivered at the Tisco Institute, Nothern Town under the Presidentship of Mr. Sawday the chief Town Administrator. It was very largely attended by all the communities at the place. In the course of his speech Mr. Devadhar described how the need for Social Welfare Work came to be felt in the West and how it has come to be recognised as a necessary part of industrialism at most of the industrial centres and how it was being slowly recognised in India. He referred to the improvement which he noticed at this place since his first visit about three years ago with some members of the Society to find out fields for Social Welfare Work. He then described the work which his colleagues were carrying on here on behalf of the Company. This mostly consisted of three kinds. The first related to the oganisation of grain and cloth store by means of which the Company had enabled the poor workmen to purchase their grain and cloth at much cheaper rates. The second related to the starting of seven primary schools attended by some five hundred boys and girls, and thirdly came Co-operative Credit Societies whose number yet was not very large. Mr. Devadhar then complimented the management and the enthusiasm they are showing for promoting Welfare work among the working men at Jamshedpur; though this improvement is bound to be a matter of slow growth. He then chalked out the lines of the improvement and the further extension of the present operations and detailed the addition of a few very useful directions of Welfare Work. He also indicated how Capital has to try to improve the position of Labour and sugested that when suitable opportunities presented themselves those progressive measures of Labour Welfare which he indicated could be adopted. He spoke of the need of a Welfare Volunteer League of men and women, as he noticed considerable enthusiasm on the part of young men and women to render Social service and lastly he described the exalted position which Social Service has come to occupy as a platform on which all could meet for the service of Humanity, and then appealed to the ladies and gentlemen present to take up Social Service as a Duty.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF DIAMONDS.

IN TRANSIT BETWEEN LONDON AND CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 14.

Diamonds valued at sixty-five thousand pounds sterling, have mysteriously disappeared in transit between London and Ceylon. The diamonds were despatched by Messrs. King Brothers from London in registered packets per s. s. Mercara. This is the biggest consignment of precious stones ever stolen in transit between London and the East.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS FOR PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

It is now definitely settled that the 13th 14th, 15th and 16th December will be observed as public holidays for peace celebrations throughout India. The 14th of December which is Sunday will be set for public thanksgiving and on the 15th and 16th the main celebrations will take place.

A public meeting held at Ahmedabad, demanded a Royal Commission of inquiry regarding the Punjab affairs, instead of a committee and protest against the Indemnity Bill.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

DIABETES SPECIALIST.

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random :—

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.

It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained :—

True abstract from the memorandum No. 963 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, writes :—

Sp. gravity 1003; odour, aromatic; colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil; sugar, nil; Bile bigments, nil.

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THE JUVENILE SMOKING BILL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Juvenile Smoking Bill will be considered at the coming session of the Bombay Legislative Council. It applies to juvenile smoking alone. An adult smoker supports it in the following terms :—

"I am myself a heavy smoker and see no harm in the practice for adults. I never smoked before I reached the age of eighteen because I was told it would make me sick, and I believed it because I saw it make other children sick. I am aware that smoking has a deleterious effect on growing children and would gladly support any measure tending to lessen the evil."

Under the circumstances, any attempt to show some "harm in the practice for adults" would be inopportune besides being irrelevant. Adult non-smokers should join hands with such adult smokers as "see no harm in the practice for adults" but are aware "that smoking has a deleterious effect on growing children."

The colleges and Public Institutions consulted in the matter are unanimous in their approval of "the principles of the bill." There are only two discordant notes from the Head Masters of schools and two from representative men. At the bottom of their opposition lurks the fear that the Police would misuse the power intended to be vested in it and thereby cause "irritation and an atmosphere of unrest." The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha says: "Lastly I would refer to the clause which provides for prevention by the Police. I am astonished that the Police can ever be useful in removing this so-called evil. It would simply increase bribery and corruption."

Another opponent says "I would welcome the Bill as intended to check the growth of this habit slightly, if our Police had a better reputation."

The third one of the four opponents says "The best way to combat this habit is not by arming the Police with additional powers, but by the moral uplift of the boys."

And the fourth one says "The measure in question is entirely uncalled for, it will be difficult to administer and will merely place in the hands of our too irresponsible Police an extra screw to harass the people."

It is not difficult to understand why it is that four worthy people oppose the Bill. They are afaid that the clause for prevention by the Police would cause trouble. That clause should be carefully considered and so altered as to prevent the consequences anticipated from its misuse. The object of the Bill should be to create and cultivate healthy public opinion against juvenile smoking. Repressive and oppressive measures should be guarded against. No more than a warning is needed for the first offence and the punishment for the first repetition should be very mild. The Police should have no power to harass innocent people. Such repressive measures as may oppress innocent people would do more harm than good by creating and educating public opinion against the Bill.

The arguments advanced by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha includes those advanced by other opponents of the Bill and on that account as well as on account of Sir Dinshaw Wacha's high reputation they deserve serious consideration. He says 'I do not believe that an infinitesimal fraction of such ruin of health (as brought about by country spirit and deleterious drugs) has been caused or can be caused by juvenile smoking. It is an absolutely negligible quantity and not worth legislating for! The case against juvenile smoking has to be judged by itself and not by comparison with the case against country spirit and deleterious drugs. Sir Dinshaw Wacha considers it "not worth legislating for." But persons and institutions best entitled to speak with authority on that question think otherwise. For instance, the Dean of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, considers the Bill "a sound measure." The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, "is in favour of the principles of the Juvenile Smoking Bill," and the Grant Medical College Society "approves of the Bill."

If juvenile smoking is not in fashion in the Parsi Community, it is simply because it has not had time enough for it. It has already made a beginning; I have seen some Parsi school-boys smoking in the train. After it has come into fashion, it will be too late to mend matters. The prevalence of juvenile smoking in the Mahomedan Community is shown by the following resolution of the first session of the Conference views Muslim Students :—"The Conference views with great concern the increase of smoking among juveniles, especially in the Moslem Community, and is prepared to heartily support any legislation in this behalf." And the Head Masters of Hindoo schools whose opinions have been recorded bear testimony to its prevalence among Hindoo school-boys. We have to bear in mind that the Bill is intended for all and not for any particular community and if a community were not in need for it there should be no opposition to it on that account.

Sir Dinsha Wacha further says, "at the best the moral influence of Society can correct this habit." No doubt, it can; but, at present, the influence of Society is working in the opposite direction and it is mainly on that account that the Bill is needed.

In short, the principle of the Bill is sound the details of it require such alteration as may remove the sting from it. With such alteration it deserves to be adopted and I hope and pray that it may be adopted.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. DAJI.

12, Princess Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15.

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BOMBAY. No. 3.

PAY OF POSTAL PEONS.

PRESENT POSITION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

At to-day's Council Sir George Barnes replying to Sita Nath Rays question regarding the increase of pay of postal peons said there has been a steady increase in the rates of pay of postmen during recent years. The aggregate monthly cost of the revisions sanctioned by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs and the Postmasters-General during 1917-18 and 1918-19, amounts to Rs. 14,917, and the number of men benefited by these revisions is 9,056. In addition to this various revisions have been and are being carried out during the current year. Besides these revisions of pay all postmen receive special war allowances which are calculated at the following rates :—for men whose pay is Rs. 12 or less Rs. 2, for men whose pay exceeds Rs. 12 but does not exceed Rs. 20 Rs. 3, for men whose pay exceeds Rs. 20 but does not exceed Rs. 35 Rs. 4, for men whose pay exceeds Rs. 35 but does not exceed Rs. 50 Rs. 5. In addition to these war allowances postmen draw grain compensation allowance according to the ordinary rules under article 72, Civil Account Code. At present prices these allowances amount to Re. 1-8 for men whose pay excluding war allowances is Rs. 16 or less and Rs. 3 for men whose pay excluding war allowances is Rs. 16 or less and Rs. 3 for men whose pay excluding war allowances is more than Rs. 16, but not more than Rs. 30. To illustrate the extent of the improvements effected the average emoluments in 1914, and 1919, at the four chief offices in India may be compared. The average emoluments 1914—1919, Calcutta 16/6 23; Bombay 19/9, 27/5; Madras 15, 25/7; Lahore 13/7, 21/15. Government are now contemplating a general scheme for the permanent increase of the pay of postmen which will absorb the present temporary war allowances.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Commander-in-Chief replying to Sir Dinshaw Wacha's question regarding the appointment of temporary Indian officers to permanent cadre of the Indian Medical Services said applications for permanent commissions from Indians holding temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service have been called for and these applications are now under consideration. Fifty officers have been given permanent commissions in the Indian Medical Service by nomination since the entrance by competitive examination ceased. Of this number 33 were Europeans and 17 were Indians. Active service in the various theatres of war will be taken into consideration by the selection committee in recommending Indian members of the Indian Medical Service holding temporary commissions for permanent appointments.

EAST INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Co-operation" in reply to Mr. C. C. M. Mendes, on the Salsette Co-operative Societies states that the East Indian Co-operative Societies have done immense good to the Community and does not disclose their "father." All the East Indian Co-operative Societies of the Presidency, some "Credit" and others "Housing" owe their origin and life so far to Mr. Francis Anthony Cyril Rebello, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay. I wish, before next March, when Mr. Rebello will retire from service and return to his own home in Mangalore, the East Indian Community study how to continue the existence of their Societies. The Bombay Presidency Co-Operative Societies amongst Catholics were all started by Mr. Rebello, with the exception of one "the Catholic Co-partnership Housing Society of Santa Cruz" which was Mr. Francis Louis Silva's undertaking, who is also a Mangalorean. I would draw the attention of the Bombay East India Community to this year's report on Co-operative Societies in the Presidency, wherein Mr. F. A. C. Rebello is specially mentioned by Mr. Robert B. Ewbank, I.C.S., the Registrar. The highest possible compliment is paid to Mr. Rebello for the floating and working of the Mangalorean Co-operative Education Society Ltd. which is worth studying and is imitated by all in India.—Yours, etc.,

ROBERT SPIDER.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

EVACUATION OF DAKKA COMPLETED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

A Simla press communiqué says :—The Evacuation of Dakka was completed on the 13th all our troops withdrawing behind the newly demarcated line on that date. On the same day troops from the Second Division carried out a successful attack on Chort in the Bazar Valley Fort of Yar Muhammad Khan Malikdin Khel, who throughout the late hostilities was active in intriguing with Kabul and raising gangs of bad characters to snipe the Khaiber force concentrated on Chora Ridge, four miles west of Ali Masjid. At 5-30 a.m., the advanced guard encountered slight opposition in crossing the pass and by 7-15 a.m. with the help of mountain howitzers had captured the Sara Garhi Fort, about one mile east of the Chora Fort. The Chora Fort was then subjected to twenty minutes bombardment with six inch and other howitzers and severely damaged. The fort was subsequently found evacuated and by 8-30 p.m., was completely destroyed with explosives. The force then withdrew to Ali Masjid, no opposition to the withdrawal apparently being encountered. Our casualties were slight.

There have been further sniping and wire cutting by Wazirs in Tochi.

A Saharanpur message states that Dr. M. N. Ohdedar has been elected president of the forthcoming political conference to be held there.

The ashes of her late Highness Dowager Maharani of Gwalior was committed to the sacred rivers at the confluence at Allahabad on Wednesday. It was conveyed to the spot in an impassing procession attended by a large number of people.

THE EASTEAN UNREST.

A RANEE'S VIEW.

Her Highness Sylvia, Ranee of Sarawak writes in "The Empire News' :—

From time to time—and I regret to say, with increasing frequency—one opens one's morning paper to find an account of some little native rising or other in one of our many Eastern possessions.

These periodical eruptions appear so insignificant that the average Englishman pays little attention to them and is content to pass them over with the comforting reflection that our small—very small—Eastern Army is quite capable of dealing with such "tin-pot" affairs.

To those who know the crude yet subtle workings of the Eastern mind, however, these "tin-pot" outbreaks hold a larger significance.

For it is these manifestations which constitute the whole "Eastern Question," and they are far more serious than the Man in the Street imagines.

I have no hesitation in affirming that unless the authorities take heed of such risings and give them the consideration which is due to them, we shall lose our Eastern possessions completely.

To ascribe any particular cause for these outbreaks is impossible. One might as well endeavour to plumb the depths of the ocean. There are a myraid subtle influences at work in the East, and they all help to breed discontent in the native mind.

But the more one studies the question, the more one becomes convinced that unrest is largely due to an accumulation of tactlessness on the part of those responsible for the control of the native.

The Government officials we send to the East enter on their duties often without any knowledge of the people they are to rule. Instead of regarding the native as a highly complex piece of mechanism, they look upon him as a "nigger."

Crude in mentality as he is, there is a depth of mind in the native that is unfathomable, and this mental subtlety differs in the natives of every locality. India is not a nation, but a hundred nations within a nation. The East is not a nation, but a thousand nations, each acting upon the other in some indefinite and indescribable way.

SPIRITUAL EAST.

Undoubtedly one of the chief causes of unrest is the uncertainty existing throughout the world as a result of the war. The Eastern mind is tremendously influenced by religion, and with the break up of the Turkish Empire the Muhammadan visualises the downfall of that which he holds dearer than life.

The East is infinitely more spiritual than the West, and we are apt to underate the importance of this factor when dealing with the native.

Another contributory cause is the sudden and tragic collapse of the Russion Empire. Always a stolid nation, it acted as a sort of central controlling power in the East; a power that regarded Eastern customs and Eastern religion as sacred.

Then in a day, as it were this apparently stable and reliable empire crumbled to the dust and became a raging inferno of Bolshevistic anarchy. Life and religion were ruthlessly stamped upon and disorder reigned supreme. What wonder then that we should find some reaction of this state of affairs among the smaller peoples?

How far Bolshevism has been spread by its well-paid secret emissaries we never can know, but it would be criminal to minimise the danger of external forces insidiously permeating the impressionable Eastern mind for its own particular ends. That is a grave and increasing danger that we must regard seriously.

Then there is the Westerinsing influence that is slowly working on the Eastern miad. The native is educated in Western customs and methods over here, and on his return to his native land he inflames the minds of his countrymen with aspirations that they are mentally incapable of realising.

This accounts for many of the outbreaks that occur, and as the native becomes more and more educated it is natural and inevitable in the course of mental evolution that he should aspire to a large share in the control of his destiny and the destiny of his race. Until he becomes sufficiently educated to realise that he will not gain his ends by violence, we must expect eruptions and risings on an increasing scale.

I am reluctant to say that much of our loss of prestige is due to the fact that white people in the East have not always been careful enough to bear in mind their responsibility in upholding the traditional greatness of the white race.

To the native mind the white man was the being to whom he looked for precept. When, therefore, in the matter of general conduct he finds the white man and *the white woman* as well falling far short of his own ideals and beliefs, his faith is rudely shattered, and he begins to mistrust those in whom he has had such implicit confidence.

The white people do not realise the full importance of this influence, nor appreciate the effect produced on the native population.

The East is full of mystery. There is an atmosphere that must be absorbed before one can understand the workings of Eastern psychology, and only a complete understanding can ever achieve a solution to the perplexing "Eastern question."

REPORT OF 33RD INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The General Secretary of the Thirty-third Indian National Congress writes :—

The report of the 33rd session of the Indian National Congress held at Delhi, is nearing completion and it is expected that the work of distribution will commence by the end of this month. The report will be sent to the delegates to their address as given in the credentials.

Delegates who have changed their address, or who consider the address given in the credentials insufficient or incomplete, are requested to inform the undersigned of their new or complete address. Copies will not be sent to those who have not given any address :—S. N. Bose, Chadni Chowk, Delhi.

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COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO ITS ORGANISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The following resolution has been issued to-day:—Chapter 9 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms contained a discussion of the methods and agencies, by which the business of the Government of India is carried on in the departments at the headquarters and the intention was announced of causing the system to be examined after the war, in accordance with that intention. The Governor-General in Council has now decided with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India to appoint a committee to inquire into the organisation and procedure of the civil secretariats and the attached offices of the Government of India. The terms of reference to the Committee will be:—(a) To examine the system under which business is allocated among the departments and conducted in the civil secretariats and the attached offices; (b) to report in what respects the system can be made more efficient and expeditious; (c) to make detailed recommendations where changes are required; and (d) to examine, so far as may be necessary for the above, the system of recruitment and organisation of office staffs.

The Committee will assemble at Simla in October, 1919. It will conduct its inquiries there during the remainder of the Simla season and will then accompany the Government of India to Delhi, completing its inquiries and presenting its report at Delhi.

The Committee will be constituted as follows:—(1) Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, President; (2) the Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey; (3) Mr. R. L. B. Gall, Deputy Chairman, the Central Employment and Labour Board, (4) Mr. R. J. Watson, Inspector of Judicial Offices in Bengal, members, and (5) Mr. A. C. McWatters, Secretary.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS IN INDIA.

INCREASE BY 77 P. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

At the end of July, 1919, wholesale prices of food grains and pulses in India increased by 77 per cent. (unweighted average) as compared with the average of prices which prevailed at the corresponding date in last three years, weighted average showed a rise of 86 per cent. The price of rice advanced by 63 per cent. (unweighted average), the weighted average showing a rise of 78 per cent., the price of wheat rose by 60 per cent., barley prices showed an increase of 66 per cent., prices of jawar, bajra and maize increased by 84, 88 and 65 per cent. respectively (unweighted average). The price of gram advanced by 94 per cent. and that of Arhar Dal by 99 per cent. There was a rise of 41 per cent. in Ghee and of 71 per cent. in raw sugar (gur) in India. The average price of salt rose by 7 per cent.

NEW COLLEGE AT DHARWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sep. 11.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Education Society, a public meeting was held on Tuesday, the 9th instant, to explain their College scheme, Dr. Y. G. Nadgir of Bombay, occupied the chair. Mr. Datar gave a brief account of the Society's progress ever since the movement was started. It appears that the services of a highly trained staff and funds to the extent of Rs. 54,000 have been already secured. The Hon. Mr. Pathan exhorted the audience to help this educational movement, irrespective of all considerations of caste and creed. Prof. Moulvi of the Karnatak College urged in his eloquent address, the necessity and the benefits of a college managed by our own men. After Messrs. Kadape, Honnapurmath Mudweekar and R. B. Joshi commended the scheme for the support of the Karnatak province, Dr. Nadgir in his concluding remarks pointed out the strong necessity of this movement and demonstrated, how in the light of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, no difficulties would arise in the matter of affiliation by the Government and the University. He finished his speech with an earnest appeal in favour of the scheme. The meeting was largely attended.

At a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Nagpur, Dr. H. S. Gour presiding an influential committee was appointed to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers in the Punjab disturbances.

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AEROPLANE ACCIDENT AT QUETTA.

ONE PASSENGER KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

A correspondent writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette":—A distressing accident occurred in Quetta about 8 a.m. on the 5th instant. An aeroplane, crashing to the ground in the Residency compound, burst into flames. A passenger seated behind the pilot was pinned under the wreckage. It is understood that the engine failed and the pilot was scalded by the water from the radiator. He tried to make a landing in the Residency grounds were he crashed.

The passenger, Capt. Steele of the 2/3rd Gaur Brahmins, was unable to clear himself from the wreckage and was killed. The funeral took place in the evening with military honours. The pilot and an officer of the R.A.F. escaped with a severe shaking and concussion and is at present in a hospital and progressing favourably.

VETERINARY TREATMENT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been publicly stated that the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College is not the Head Surgeon of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals, but only arranges to get the animals in the hospital treated by his subordinates. This is at best but a half-truth and I therefore beg permission to correct it. According to the terms of the Lease entered into by the Government and the authorities of the Hospital, the latter are entitled to claim, the free services of *all* officers including the Principal of the Veterinary College for the curative treatment of the patients in the Hospital. The Hospital is entitled to the services of the Principal gratis and his assistants in return for the numerous clinical facilities which the Hospital affords for teaching the students of the Veterinary College. It has been a standing complaint with owners of horses and hack gharriwallas that the Hospital Authorities have since some years past not been vigilant enough to enforce their claim in respect of the Principal and the Assistant Principal for current Hospital duties. The complaint must be inquired into. The result is a lopsidedness resulting in the clamourous complaints by gharriwallas and owners of horses. The principal of the Grant Medical College has more exacting and onerous duties in the administration of the Medical College, and yet he has medical charge of some wards besides executive control of the dual institutions. If the Principal of the Veterinary College complaints that his hands are full, he should be relieved of the Embarkation Veterinary Officer's work, and the control of the Glanders and Farcy Department, to leave him time, to look to his own work in fulfilment of the terms of the Lease. Another complaint is that animals are refused admission to Hospital for want of accommodation as the Horse Wards are reserved for sick Army horses. Now that the War is at an end, there is no need to continue the practice. The Hospital Authorities should ask Government to make their own arrangements, outside the Hospital for the treatment of the sick Army horses by their Army Veterinary Surgeons.—Yours, truly,,

TRUTH.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

SEND LORD HARDINGE AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With the demand made in all quarters of Lord Chelmsford's recall, with the coming Reforms in India and in general with respect to the problems before the Indian nation in the near future, the most important question will be "Who is to succeed Lord Chelmsford?" Dame rumour has not been silent and has not even contented herself by mentioning Lord Selbourne, but has gone to mention even Lord Willingdon. The first instalment of responsible government will be a success according as there is good-will between the subjects and the persons in authority. The Civilians are already chafing and the Anglo-Indians fretting and no opportunity will be lost by them (the Provincial Governments very likely supporting) to show and make it a failure. It will, then, be wholly with the Viceroy to create the atmosphere necessary at once to check the mischievous reactionaries and to inspire the elected representatives to work out their success. It is the Viceroy, again, that is to have the last word in all conflicts between the "close preserve" and the ministers in charge of transferred portfolios. There are, thereafter, the international and inter-imperial affairs which require to be so handled as to enhance the opportunities and secure the self-respect of Indians. The problems of reconstruction are always very difficult and much more so in India in the next few years when the Viceroy will be the principal figure. Let us, therefore, determine for ourselves who should be our Viceroy and proclaim our determination. I am not under any delusion that His Majesty's Government will heed our determination, but nothing is going to be lost by our making the application and a trial is worth making even with the sure prospect of failure. Let us ask Lord Hardinge to be resent as a Viceroy to succeed Lord Chelmsford. Lord Willingdon's reappointment is a sufficient precedent for Lord Hardinge's reappointment. He was the first Viceroy to take up a bold attitude on behalf of Indians in Colonial matters. He has the most intimate knowledge of the machinery of Government in India. He commands the greatest amount of confidence of all parties even in England. His is the courage required to effect "amende honorable." His is the sympathy to extend all possible actual power to Indians. He will be the one peer fit to launch India on her new and thornset road to responsible government and let it be made a point by all Indians to ask Lord Hardinge to be again sent out to India. Failing him let us have Lord Carmichael who had at least some of the requisites mentioned above.—Yours, etc.,

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C. B. 244.

TAXIS OF THE AIR.

DAY AND NIGHT AEROPLANE SERVICE FOR LONDON.

Public ouriosity, says the "Daily Chronicle," has been excited by the announcement that Mr. S. W. Copley, the well-known banker, of Queen Victoria-street, has purchased from the Aircraft Disposal Department all the new "Avro" aeroplanes—numbering 260—that had remained in their possession.

A "Daily Chronicle" representative learnt of the intentions lying behind this transaction. "All I actually require," explained Mr. Copley, "is about 50 machines, but in order to avail myself of an acceptable price I had to buy them all, The 200 or so surplus planes I am reselling."

"May one know what you want the fifty for?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Copley. "I want them for a pioneer enterprise, which it seems to me public interests call for. We are not getting on quite as quickly as I think we might with aerial transportation, of which the value is obvious. So I propose with my fifty machines (and I find there are plenty of pilots available for their navigation) to establish at a suitable ground within seven miles from the City, with which it is in close railway contact, a centre, where, at any time, in the day or night, one can ring up a plane that will be immediately available to carry a passenger any journey, long or short, on a fixed and moderate mileage scale of payment—such a scale, in fact, as obtains in the case of taxis.

EXPERIMENTAL VENTURE.

"Only by experience can one ascertain what will be a rate fair to all parties. The pioneer service may result in a financial loss—a prospect that retards progress. So I am proposing to make the experimental venture.

"Think how valuable to us all will be a swift means of travelling! A man is anxious to get to Scotland, say, and the train has gone. Well, let him fly there. Again, a lady lies seriously ill, and no monetary consideration is of any weight compared with the importance of getting a specialist down from London. An aerial journey is the obvious solution. Or take a case like mine. I have branches in various parts of the kingdom. I must visit them, but my time is valuable. By rail I can go to only one a day. By air I could go to six or so a day.

"No," said Mr. Copley, in conclusion, "I cannot give a date for the opening of the service, but we shall be starting soon."

"A PERNICEOUS ORDER."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly publish the following few lines in your paper and oblige.

"A Student" has miserably failed to understand the gravity of the situation prevalent in the college since the posting of the pernicious order on the notice board. Being one of the students myself, I have as much right to explain the situation of my college as your correspondent and allow me to say that he has only travested the truth in his statement to the effect that there was no change in the atmosphere of college. This student possibly a scholar (I may be wrong in my conjecture) bound up in the bundle of books and relegating himself to a secluded corner throughout the day, may necessarily fail to notice the glaring change and may stand excused therefore, but he has no right and business to write anything about the students in general and their attitude towards this pernicious piece of order. We admire him for the sacrifice of his time in scribbling this letter, but we pity him for the profundity of his defective knowledge.

I propose presently to deal with his letter in a little detail and try to see if his lengthy account, in any way condones the Principal for the unusual step he has adopted. At the outset he describes the order as entirely harmless: With due respect to your correspondent I am obliged to declare that I absolutely dissent from this view. Any student who has a grain of common-sense and self-respect in him will never condescend to describe so obnoxious an order as harmless, which is apparently fraught with mischief and menace to the rights of students as students and which bars them from not only not attending the meetings of a political nature, but goes the length of preventing them from having anything to do with the public lectures delivered by any persons and under any auspices. The wording of the notice clearly defines this and if your correspondent has failed to understand it we sympathise him in his ignorance.

He has sub-divided his letter into three different parts and exerted to the utmost to refute all that you have written about Principal Wilkinson, and I shall follow him in the same line of division and see as to how far he is successful in his defence of the Principal.

In his first clause, he blames you for charging him (the Principal) with regarding the students as suspects. The previous notice barring the students from attending political meetins was in due consonance with the order of the Government and nobody blamed Principal Covernton who was its first author, for posting it on the notice board. But the new notice, with the astounding modification, emanating from Mr. Wilkinson, which prohibits students from attending any meetings, (that is an irresistably logical inference) ultimately reduces itself to this that either the Principal had no confidence in his pupils with respect to their attending purely non-political ed the meaning of the phraseology of his meetings or that he has not fairly comprehend-letter, which is impossible. "A Student's" lengthy elaboration re:: the parliament in the college and various other lectures arranged to be delivered in the college, apart from its being a defence of the Principal, strengthen our conviction that it is his (the Principal's) desire to confine the students to the activities conducted in the college and that they should keep themselves aloof from the outside and public life. Thus we see that this point does not at all support the defence-cause of the student, but on the other hand diminishes the force of it.

His second clause dealing with the prevalence of easy and calm atmosphere is as much unwarranted as gravely misrepresenting. His explanation about the big notice and its subsequent substitution is a meaningless addition to his letter. That as the result of this notice the feelings of the students were stirred to indignation is a fact, which none but "A Student" may deny, and that there was the long and protracted discussion amongst the various circles, about this "pernicious order" in the airy library hall, is a truth which can never be contested. Nothing but indignation dominates the minds of the students and it is not true to mention that all is quite well.

The third clause is treated together with the first and I need not add more than stating that on occasions it is but natural that speakers should bring in politics for the adequate treatment of their subjects, which bear relation to it, and without which reference to politics, they may stand accused of an incomplete presentation of facts. But after all what is there in politics that it should intensify the apprehension of both the Principal and the student? The latter of course, in the "guise" of knowing something of politics miscalculated its meaning and brought it into the category of the list of dangerous things.

—Yours, etc.,

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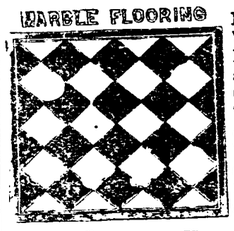

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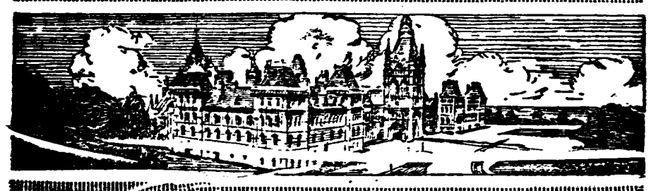

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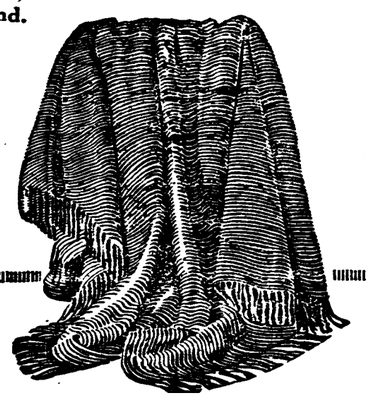

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STAGNATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The aftermath of Satyagraha and the regrettable events that followed it have been that much of the constitutional agitation and propaganda work which was going on in this city and other parts of the country is almost dead. The different Home Rule Leagues, which were working before very vigorously not only in this city but in hundreds of villages are inactive at present and except an occasional meeting or two here and there they seem to be sleeping. It may be that this inactivity is due to division in the camp of Home Rule Leaguers. But whatever that may be, one is inclined to think that our workers should again take up the question of constitutional agitation and educational propaganda in an earnest spirit and in an organised and systematic way. Is it not deplorable that, as yet no public protest has been made in Bombay against the Indemnity Bill? Mr. M. R. Jayakar sent a message of protest on behalf of the All-India Home Rule League, while the other Leagues have done nothing as yet. But that apart, the citizens of Bombay also have not awakened and raised their protest against this Bill. It is still time for them to awake, if they so desire and, I earnestly hope some of them will come forward to organise a public protest against it. But thie is a digreesion. I want to know from the public workers, who once sprang up like lions to organise villages and talukas for constitutional agitation, whether their work is finished or their enthusiasm has subsided. This wave of enthusiasm to work in villages was created when Mrs. Besant was interned. For the first time in the history of India earnest and real efforts were made to awaken the villages, the ryots inhabiting them; for the first time deputations of prominent men and women from big cities making their way to villages through rain and mud went to ask the villagers to join hands with them in constitutional agitation. The response from villages was enthusiastic and genuine. Because they thought that by joining hands with their countrymen in the cities they would be able not only to come out of the abysmal ignorance in which they were living about the events happening in the country, but they also thought that by so doing they would be able to get some of their grievances, which were long-standing, removed. And what did we see as a result of this phenomenon? Propaganda work on a very large scale was taken up by our leaders. Hundreds of meetings were organised in villages, pamphlets and leaflets in hundreds and thousands were distributed libraries and reading rooms were started and it seemed that there would be a great upheaval in the life of India. And indeed, any one trying to visualise the popular demonstration in the villages and those meetings will really see that there was a great awakening. But all this seems to have now disappeared! The villages are there without any meetings or leaflets. Although there have been a number of important events and publication of very important literature in relation to constitutional reforms in India, the masses and especially the men inhabiting the villages are not kept conversant with them. About 300 libraries and reading rooms have been started by the All-India Home Rule League in the villages of Gujerat. No further progress has been made in this direction for the last several months. And I learn that most of these libraries and reading rooms are in a very dilapidated condition at present. Besides there is absolutely no propaganda work in villages at present. The men in villages knew of the Congress-League scheme but they do not know about the Reform Bill or the Government of India dispatches, or the Note of Sir Sankaran Nair or the report of the Franchise or the Functions Committee. It is very regrettable that this propaganda work should have subsided so soon. The villages under powerful, antocrati and brueaucratic officials of villages are once again left to themselves and they who once thought that with the appearance of their city leaders in villages much of the tyranny under which they had been suffering, would disappear have been disillusioned. The lull in our educational and propaganda work has been too long. It is time again for us to wake up. And the awakening which was witnessed in villages a few months ago should be revived and properly nourished. Is it not time once more to organise our working forces so that the villages which have fallen in slumber may wake up again and show some signs of life? But this can follow only if some revival of public life first takes place in towns. It is time to think over the matter seriously.—Yours, etc.,

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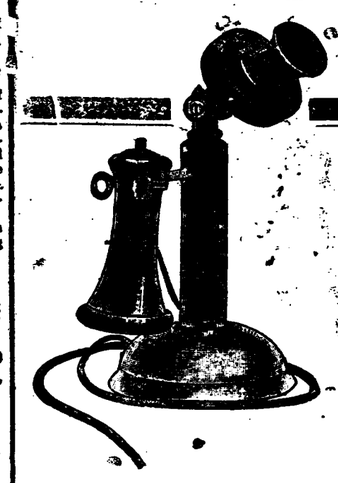

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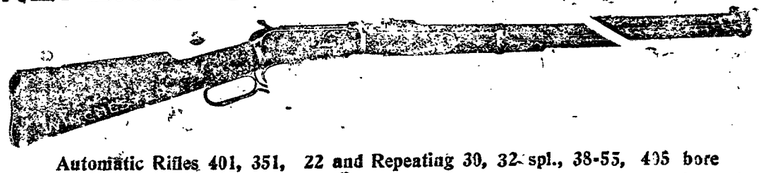

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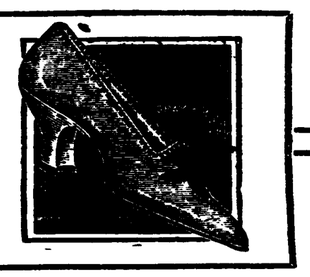

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Syed Abdullah Bahvi, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.